Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR THE

---- HOLIDAYS ----

FANCY

ROCKERS,

A Most Useful Christmas Gift.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

W. H. Easton & Co.'s

Pork Sausages

—AT—

J. A. & H. H. Barker's, 346 & 348 Thames St.

STILL NO CHANGE.

Striking Weavers and Employers Alike Confident in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 13.—The strike situation today is without change. Both the management of the mills and the strikers talk in a manner confident of success. Treasurer Knowles says the mills have gained steadily in the number of weavers at work, while the leaders of the strike declare that they have received additions to their numbers. Secretary Hart states that today at roll-call there were shown to be 350 weavers on strike at the two mills.

Both the weavers and the fixers hold daily meetings, the first-named assembling for the first time in their new quarters. The strikers predict that beginning next Monday the weaving department of the mills will be practically idle.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

To be Established in Philippine Cities and Towns.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The Taft commission has passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns, and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance. Commissioner Wright, who is assigned to supervise the establishment of a constabulary among other duties, said a local police force was a necessary feature of civil government, and was approved by the military government.

An act was also passed providing for the retention in office of the municipal councillors elected under order of the military government until a general municipal law is passed. The terms of some of the councillors expire in January. The elections for councillors are suspended.

A bill was passed directing the civil service board to examine and report on the readjustment of the salaries of civil employes.

CROKER BUYS AN ENGLISH HOUSE.

Indications That He May Make His Permanent Home There.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Richard Croker, says a London despatch to the Journal and Advertiser, has bought Moat House, Wantage, with much of the surrounding land. The negotiations were arranged last summer, and the papers were signed when Mr. Croker arrived a few weeks ago. It looks as if Mr. Croker intended to make his permanent home there.

Sir Alfred Milner Gazatted.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13.—Sir Alfred Milner has been gazetted administrator of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Queenstown, Dec. 12, New England, from Boston.

Antwerp, Dec. 12, Kensington, from New York.

Southampton, Dec. 12, St. Louis, from New York.

New York, Dec. 13, Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

New York, Dec. 13, Majestic, from Liverpool.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant Commander W. D. Rose, granted sick leave for four months.

Naval Cadet J. E. Matthews, detached from the Washington navy yard and ordered to the Tecumseh.

Chief Boatswain William Anderson, ordered to the New York at New York.

Boatswain J. D. Walsh, detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Training Station, Newport.

The following changes on the Asiatic station are reported by the commander in-chief:

Captain O. W. Farenholt, transferred from the Yokohama hospital to command the Monadnock.

Commander F. Hanford, from the Solace to duty as commandant at Cavite.

Lieutenant F. L. Sawyer, from the Monadnock to the Monterey.

Lieutenant W. D. Brotherton, from the Princeton to the Solace.

Lieutenant G. F. Cooper, from the Manila to the Monadnock.

Lieutenant O. W. Koester, from the Solace to the Albany.

Lieutenant Yates Stirling, from the Celtic to the Paragua.

Lieutenant A. Althouse, from the Paragua to the Solace.

Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, from the Castine to the Brooklyn.

Ensign C. B. Burt, from the Yosemite to the Albany.

Ensign R. J. Elson, from the Yosemite to the Pampanga.

Ensign W. G. Roper, from the Solace to the Albany.

Ensign W. F. Falconer, from the Solace to the Culgoa.

Naval Cadet J. K. Taussig, from the Yokohama hospital to the Nashville.

Naval Cadets W. Smith and H. J. Cocke, from the Solace to the Albany.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Adison, from the Yosemite to the Petrel.

Lieutenant R. H. Townley (retired) from the Monadnock to the nautical school at Manila.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Survey steamer Eagle, sailed from New London for Norfolk.

Training ship Hartford, sailed from Port au Spain for Porto Cabello.

Tug Wompatuck, arrived at Hampton Roads.

Cruiser Wilmington, arrived at Aden.

Cruiser Wheeling, sailed from Bremerton for the Mare Island navy yard.

Auxiliary gunboat Frolic, arrived at Norfolk.

Auxiliary gunboat Scorpion, arrived at Santo Domingo.

Supply ship Scindia, sailed from Hong Kong for Colombo.

Supply ship Pompey, sailed from Port Said for Aden.

Torpedo boat Bailey, arrived at Newport.

Supply ship Hannibal, arrived at Port Royal.

Torpedo boat Farragut, sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

Supply ship Nero, arrived at Cavite.

Supply ship Leonidas, arrived at Lambert's Point.

Flagship Chicago, sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

HASTINGS.

Oriental Goods for the Holidays.

Just the kind of presents for those looking for odd and peculiar gifts.

Brass Goods, Bronze, Lacquer, Cloissoinne and China in endless variety.

Goods direct from China, Japan, India and Turkey.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

ENGLAND WILL SIGN.

Asks Only a Slight Change in the Agreement.

Now No Substantial Obstacle to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The latest advice from Pekin from official sources is that England has signified a willingness to sign the agreement reached by the foreign ministers, with a slight amendment, which is said to be more in the nature of a change in form than an amendment of the scope of the agreement at any material point. As England was the only power understood to be holding back, and as the slight changes proposed by England do not conflict with any of the principles held out for by our government, there seems to be no substantial obstacle to an almost immediate closure of the negotiations concerning the preliminary agreement.

Mr. Conger's last advices indicated very clearly that the German minister at Pekin was living up to the spirit of the promise of his government to abate its demands for the imposition of the death penalty upon Princes Tuan and Chuang, Duke Lan and other Boxer ringleaders.

The State Department officials are fully prepared to hear at almost any moment that the plenipotentiaries at Pekin have signed the agreement, and that the latter has been laid before Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

NO ACTUAL OUTBREAK.

Hong Kong People Urged to Drive Out All Foreigners.

HONG KONG, Dec. 13.—The city was placarded today with statements inciting the people and the members of the secret societies to unite and rise during the month of January and drive out all the foreigners. Crowds gathered around the placards, but no actual outbreak is reported.

Reports have been received from Canton to the effect that Young Sung Po, the reformer, has been horribly tortured. Though he was strung up by the thumbs and the toes, he would confess nothing.

CAUSED BY REFORMERS.

Exploded Dynamite at Canton in Hope of Destroying Ammunition.

VICTORIA, B. C. Dec. 13.—The explosion at Canton, it seems, according to recent advices, was caused by reformers who smuggled dynamite from Macao and stored it near the garden of the local magistrate, and exploded it in the hope of destroying a quantity of ammunition stored in the garden. The reformers who rented the house in which the dynamite was placed and several others have been arrested and will be executed.

BRITISH TREASURE-HUNTING.

Believed to Have Been Buried in the Flight of the Court from Pekin.

PEKIN, Dec. 12.—A few days ago the British troops were notified of the existence of a large amount of treasure 20 miles northwest. Colonel Tulloch and 100 men left today to investigate the truth of the report. The colonel requested that 50 extra men be detailed. It is believed that a large amount of gold and valuables were buried at that point by persons connected with the Chinese court during the recent flight. The information regarding the treasure was received from a former court official.

HOSPITAL SHIP AND TRANSPORT CAUGHT.

All Other German Vessels in China in Ice-Free Harbors.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—An official of the Navy Department has informed the representative of the Associated Press that German second-class cruisers Hertha, Hansa and Irene have escaped being frozen in at the Taku roads, and that all the other German war vessels are in ice-free harbors and waters. The official added that only hospital ship Savoya and transport Palatia were ice-bound at Taku.

JOHN REDMOND CHAIRMAN.

Chosen by the Irish Parliamentarians for the Present and Coming Sessions.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The members of the Irish Parliamentary party today unanimously re-elected John Redmond chairman for the present and coming session of Parliament. On taking the chair, Mr. Redmond was warmly applauded. Messrs. Esmonde, Donelan, Patrick O'Brien and Burke were appointed whips.

Andre's Brother Still Hopeful.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—The brother of Professor Andre, the missing Arctic explorer, resides at Gothenburg, from which place, it is announced that, hoping for Andre's return from the Polar regions, he has deferred opening the latter's testament for 12 months.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Renominated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The nomination of Judson C. Clements of Georgia, to be interstate commerce commissioner, was sent to the Senate today. Mr. Clements succeeds himself.

HANNA TALKING.

Addresses the Senate in Behalf of the Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By special order the Senate convened today at 11 o'clock. The announced purpose of the early convention was to enable Senator Hanna to address the Senate on the ship subsidy bill before taking up the special order of today—the further consideration in executive session of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Just four Senators were at their desks when President pro tem Frye called the body to order, but in a few minutes about 25 members had entered the chamber.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana offered a joint resolution from the committee on public buildings and grounds, directing the appointment of a joint commission of three Senators and five Representatives, members of the public buildings committee of the two bodies, to fix upon a location for a hall of records to be located in the District of Columbia. The resolution was adopted.

At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Hanna was recognized to speak upon the subsidy bill. His speech was in a sense a reply to that delivered a few days ago by Mr. Clay of Georgia. Like Mr. Clay, Mr. Hanna is a member of the committee on commerce, from which the measure now pending was reported to the Senate.

In opening his address Mr. Hanna said that the remarks of Mr. Clay had brought into question the motives of those who had assisted in the preparation of the pending measure. As a member of the maritime committee, as well as a member of the committee on commerce, Mr. Hanna said he felt his right and duty to explain the work of these committees. "For myself," he declared, "I resent the imputation that any other motive than that of interest in our country and good public policy actuated the committee." Mr. Clay interrupted Mr. Hanna to disclaim any such imputation.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hanna concluded his speech and the Senate went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Senator Chandler today gave notice of an amendment which he will propose to the army bill, providing that all original vacancies in the army which shall exist immediately after the passage of the act shall be filled by the selection of at least half volunteer officers and the remainder regular army officers.

Senator Money today introduced a resolution providing authority for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by diplomatic negotiations. Following is the text:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with assurance that such action on his part will meet with the hearty consent and support of the Senate."

BRITISH FLAG COVERED.

Omitted from the Decorations Simply Through Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In connection with the decorations of the House of Representatives yesterday considerable discussion was aroused by the omission of certain flags in the scheme of decoration. In the original plan the British, German, French, Russian and other flags were draped about the chamber, but through a misunderstanding of officials it was thought that the British flag was the only one displayed, and in order that no invidious distinctions should be shown a piece of hunting was placed over this flag, thus omitting it from the general plan while the other national flags remained. Although the incident caused some comment it was dismissed by the officials as wholly unimportant and due to misunderstanding.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Vice President of the Federal Council Elected.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—The vice president of the Federal Council, Ernest Brenner of Basle, has been elected president of Switzerland for 1901, in succession to Walther Hauser of Zurich. Dr. J. Zemp of Lucerne, who was chief of the department of posts and railroads, was elected vice president.

TRAINED WORKERS NEEDED.

Appeal for More Men for the Methodist Mission in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Bishop McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church has received a letter from Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, presiding elder of that denomination in the Philippine Islands, describing the religious conditions and calling for more men to assist in carrying on the work. He says:

"What we need is a teacher, deaconess or trained worker to go into the communities and train the people. Now is our golden opportunity. A few months ago our native preacher opened services in a small village near Manila. After five weeks, when on account of pressure of work he was compelled to discontinue at that place, a delegation, headed by the president of the village, came in and pleaded with us for a preacher, so we sent one out. We held services two Sundays in a cock pit. Then we repaired to the church, where we have been worshipping ever since. After careful explanations and invitations, 288 names have been given, and the parties received into our church on probation."

Gold Yield of the Klondike and Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—A careful approximation of the total yield of gold from the Klondike and Alaska, including Nome, for the present year has been completed by a smelting company, acting in conjunction with the statistician of the San Francisco mint. The amount aggregates $21,358,329; Nome, $1,365,504.

Disavow the German Transvaal Policy

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—As the result of a mass meeting at Hamburg, the friends of the Boers at that place have sent the Imperial chancellor, Count Von Bulow, a strongly worded disavowal of the German government's Transvaal policy.

SWEPT BY A TYPHOON.

Hong Kong, Kowloon and Other Points Ravaged.

British Gunboat Founders---Over 200 Natives Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 13.—Steamer Empress of India brings news of a great typhoon which ravaged Hong Kong November 10, causing heavy loss of life and shipping. British gunboat Sand Piper foundered, and some of her seamen were lost. American ship Benjamin Sewell went ashore, and, in all, 77 steam launches were wrecked, and over 200 natives were drowned. At Kowloon and other points there was also a very heavy loss.

The Empress of India was at her wharf at Kowloon, and she was badly shaken. The troops fared very badly. A shed and temporary barracks collapsed completely, and the Indian and European troops had to seek refuge wherever they could. In Kowloon proper a number of houses were blown down, others lost their roofs and were otherwise damaged. A stone block near the torpedo depot was practically laid in ruins, the whole upper part being blown down, as was also the upper story of the telegraph exchange at Kowloon.

Of the British warships anchored at Kowloon, gunboats Witch, Firebrand, Fweed and Sand Piper dragged their anchors. Those on shore could do nothing but stand by with buoys and lines to render assistance should the vessels drift ashore. The vessels fired distress signals, and one or two flew their pennants at half-mast. Gunboat Sand Piper was in the worst fix, as she was rapidly filling. Then from Hong Kong came British ship Otter, the crew of which at great risk rescued all those on board the Sand Piper, with the exception of one man.

BRYAN FOR SENATOR.

Will Accept to Prevent Election of Two Republicans from Nebraska.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following: A telegram received late last night from an inside source in Nebraska says: "Bryan is to be made United States Senator. D. E. Thompson of Lincoln (Repub.) has 10 votes to do with absolutely as he pleases. The Democrats and Populists pack but five votes. The Fusionists can agree upon no man but Bryan. Bryan it is understood, has agreed to accept the place as the only way of preventing two Republicans being elected. Thompson and Bryan will combine."

IN THE FORM OF A LIGHTHOUSE.

Movement to Mark Commodore Perry's Landing Place in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, November 30, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 13.—A movement to mark the spot where Commodore Perry's landing with a suitable memorial has been organized, a distinguished and influential committee having charge of the scheme. It is likely that it will take the form of a magnificent lighthouse on the dangerous Plymouth rocks, at the entrance of Uraga bay, the beacon to be surmounted by a bronze figure of the commodore. Additional evidence of the rapid growth of Western civilization here is furnished by the recent formation of a women's bicycle club in Tokio.

Grave anxiety is felt for the fate of the training ship of the Tokio Commercial School, which, with 91 students on board, left Mororan, in Hokkaido, November 14 for Shimidi sea, where she was due the twentieth. The seventeenth the fierce storm which recently ravaged Hong Kong was raging on the coast, and it is feared that the vessel has foundered with all on board, as she was a sailing vessel, with only auxiliary steam power. It is possible that she may have been driven far out to sea.

TO MAKE A TRIAL RUN.

Guns and Turrets of the Alabama Will Also be Tested.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Battleship Alabama sailed today from the League Island navy yard for New York, where she will await further orders. She will make a trial trip on the run, and her guns and turrets will also be tested, and a report made to the Navy Department as soon as the vessel reaches New York. If the report is satisfactory it is probable that the battleship will be ordered to Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic squadron.

TO CORRECT IMPERFECTIONS.

New Extradition Treaty with Great Britain Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain amending the existing extradition treaty, and intended to correct certain imperfections in that instrument developed by recent experience. The changes do not materially affect the scope or principles of the existing treaty, the chief item in the list being a provision classifying as a crime subject to extradition the obtaining of money under false pretenses. At present the treaty makes extraditionable the reception of money obtained under false pretenses, and as the omission of the principal in the crime constitutes a manifest absurdity the amendment is made.

Vassar's First Astronomical Publication.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Vassar College observatory has just issued its first publication, entitled, Catalogue of the stars within one degree of the North Pole and optical distortion of the Helsingfors astro-photographic telescope deduced from photographic measures. It is by C. F. Furness, assistant in the observatory. The director of the observatory is Professor Mary W. Whitney, successor of Maria Mitchell.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

506 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Investment Securities.

Allow Interest on All Deposits.

Private Wire Service.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS.

ON THE GLOUCESTER BREAKWATER.

Captain of a Wrecked Schooner Didn't Know It Was Being Built.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13.—The schooner which went ashore last night on the unfinished dog bar breakwater proved this morning to be the Mansur B. Oakes, Captain George E. Dean, from Calais, Me., for Boston with a cargo of hemlock lumber.

Captain Dean stated that he came out of Tenant's Harbor Tuesday morning. As it was very dark last night and the wind was unfavorable, he decided to make Gloucester and anchor until daylight. Although formerly engaged in the coasting trade, Captain Dean has not sailed recently and he was ignorant of the fact that the new breakwater was being built. Laying his course for what he supposed was a safe anchorage, he was surprised to have the schooner suddenly pile up on the rocks. It was soon seen that she was fast, about 800 feet from the shore.

Captain Dean today secured tug Startle to assist his vessel. The Startle went out and pulled at the schooner for two hours without starting her. It is feared she may have to remain there, as the jagged rocks apparently have penetrated her bottom.

Wrecking Master Thomas E. Reed and T. H. G. Douglas have taken steps to secure as much of the cargo as is possible.

The Oakes is a 714-ton schooner built at Kennebunk in 1874 and owned by Alfred Ames & Co. of Machias, Me. She is the thirty-first vessel that has met with disaster at the breakwater.

A GIFT TO NEW ZEALAND.

Five Million Live Salmon Eggs Shipped by the Fish Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Captain G. H. Lambson of the United States fish commission will sail today on steamer Sierra, with 5,000,000 live salmon eggs in his charge, which he is taking to New Zealand as a present from the United States government to the New Zealand government. These eggs were collected at the United States salmon station at Battle Creek, Tehama county, Cal., from the fall run of Sacramento river salmon, between November 10 and 15.

Passenger Rates Reduced on the Northern Pacific in Montana.

TACOMA, Washn., Dec. 13.—The Northern Pacific has decided to reduce passenger rates in Montana from four to three cents a mile. The change will go into effect shortly after New Year's. When this reduction is made every state on the line of the Northern Pacific will have the three-cent rate.

Death of the First Purchasing Agent of the Central Pacific.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 13.—Benjamin B. Croker, the first purchasing agent of the Central Pacific railroad, is dead at his home in this city. He disposed of his railroad interests several years ago.

We have just opened our

Smoking Jackets,

House Coats,

Blanket Robes,

Bath Robes, etc.

For the holidays, both imported and domestic, made by the best manufacturers.

Smoking Jackets from $3 to $14.

Blanket Robes from $3.50 to $24.

Turkish Bath Robes from $5 to $9

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

ARBITRATION ASKED.

Acting Governor of Colorado Pleads for the Telegraphers.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 13.—Acting Governor Carney was waited upon at the capitol yesterday by a committee of telegraphers who desired to discuss at length the existing strike on the Santa Fe railway, and to ask the governor to lend his assistance in bringing about an early settlement. After the subject had been carefully gone over, Governor Carney signified his willingness to request the officers of the railway to arbitrate the differences. A telegram was prepared and sent to Chairman Walker of the board of directors of the Santa Fe, and President Ripley as follows:

"In behalf of the people of the state of Colorado, after due investigation, the locked-out telegraphers of your railroad are absolved from any complicity in recent outrages upon certain employes who have taken the places of the men in this state. The interests of the people of the state and the patrons of your road would be materially subserved were the differences existing between the management and the telegraphers submitted to arbitration and settled as speedily as possible."

President Garman of the state Federation of Labor sent a similar request to the officers of the Santa Fe telegraphers, who upon hearing of the action of these two officers were highly pleased and believed that good would result from the movement.

Acting Governor Carney while a member of the state senate introduced the arbitration bill which became a law in Colorado. "I have always been in favor of arbitration in settling labor disputes," said he, "and I could not hesitate when called upon by the telegraphers today. As a workingman myself, my sympathy is with the wage earner, provided he keeps within the limits of what is right and lawful."

MR. ANTON INTEGLAS

Will, beginning Monday, Dec. 17, be pleased to greet his old patrons at his many new cuts as Cedar

First-class Shoemaking at his old stand, 10; Levin street.

Established 10 years.

Roger & Gallot's

Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne.

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS.

Geo. H. Vernon & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers

—OF—

Fine Furniture.

Upholstering In all Its Branches.

91 John St.

This Morning's News.

SETTLEMENT AGAIN DELAYED.

Exceptions by England and Germany Reopen the Whole Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Great Britain and Germany have virtually reopened the whole question of the terms for China by raising new points, which will delay, perhaps seriously, a peaceful settlement of the eastern troubles.

Great Britain has taken exception to the declaration embodied in the ministers' agreement, that its acceptance by the imperial government is an indispensable condition of negotiation with the Chinese envoys, and Germany desires a more explicit understanding on the question of punishment. It is assumed, as a consequence, that both have withdrawn the instructions to the ministers to sign the agreement.

Touching the British objection, it is recalled that the original agreement was drawn up as an ultimatum which the Chinese must accept, or hostilities would be renewed. As a result of the efforts of Secretary Hay, according with the foreign ministers of Japan, Russia and France, the word "ultimatum" was eliminated, and instead the declaration was incorporated in the amended agreement that the acceptance of the demands should be an indispensable condition of negotiation. Great Britain is understood to want even stronger language used, and is believed here to have the support of Germany.

On the other hand, England is thought to be favorable to the German suggestion that an understanding be reached by the powers relative to the punishment question. The amended agreement demands the imposition of punishment on the Boxer leaders as "severe as China can inflict." This phrase was suggested by the Russian government, which had in mind the weak character of the Chinese government, and which, with the United States, Japan and France, desired to present a demand with which China could comply.

Germany, however, wants it definitely understood what the exact meaning is of the phrase "as severe as China can inflict." Does this mean if Tuan is decapitated for life, it will be sufficient, graded, instead of being executed or and does it prevent the powers from demanding greater punishment in case that inflicted is not sufficiently severe, and as severe as China can impose? It is apparent that Germany would like a stronger statement.

Considerable embarrassment has been caused to the government, as well as to Japan, Russia and France, by the raising of these questions at this late hour. Pressure will, it is expected, be brought to bear upon Germany and Great Britain to induce them to instruct their representatives in Pekin to sign.

It has been the understanding of officials here that in the final demands to be formulated by the ministers and envoys would be included the character and extent of punishment that would be imposed upon the authors of the recent outrages, but Germany and Great Britain apparently desire a more explicit declaration, and a concession of some kind, however regrettable, may have to be made.

A despatch from Pekin to the London Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, and confirming the reports of the agreement as to the collective note, says that a committee of representatives of the powers has been chosen to regulate the conferences with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

PREMIER SUSTAINED.

Liberals Win in the Prince Edward Island Elections.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 12.—At 9 o'clock tonight returns from Prince Edward Island, where the general provincial elections took place today, are confined to a few words. The Liberal government under Premier Farquharson is sustained. Late returns leave two seats somewhat in doubt. So far 17 government supporters are in, against 11 Conservatives, exclusive of the Fort Augustus district, from which complete figures have not yet been received.

Queen's county elected Simpson, Smith, Farquharson, Douglas, Hughes and Wheir (Liberals), and Wood and McLean (Conservatives).

In Kings county Rickham, McLean, James E. McDonald, Murdoch, McKinnon, Matheson, Gordon and A. J. McDonald (Conservatives) and A. McLaughlin, Arthur Peters and Captain Malcolm McDonald (Liberals) are elected.

In Prince county Ben Rogers, Ben Gallant, Alfred McWilliams, James W. Richards, Captain Read, S. E. Reid, R. P. McLeod and George Godkin (Liberals) and J. P. Arsenault and J. A. MacDonald (Conservatives) are the choice. Cummiskey and Palmer (Liberals) have a slight lead in Fort Augustus district, with three polls to hear from. A small vote was cast in most instances, and the majorities, except in Charlottetown, were not large.

REBELS LOSE TUMACO.

Insurgent Stronghold Reoccupied by Colombian Troops.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 12.—Despatches from Governor Alban of the state of Panama state that, after a three days' engagement, Tumaco, the former stronghold of the insurgent movement, was re-occupied by government troops December 4, and that the Gaitan, the rebel steamer, has been destroyed.

Governor Alban, who returned to Panama today, will hand back, uninjured, to her owners, British steamer Taboga, which was seized last month by the Colombian government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Advices received today from various parts of Colombia state that in the battle at Tolu Viejo, November 25, the revolutionists lost, among 100 killed and wounded, General P. Cainadilla and Colonel Enrique Tinedo. The rebels took 200 prisoners, beside which the government force also lost 100 in killed.

WORK OF VANDALS.

Canopy Over Plymouth Rock Defaced and Broken.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 12.—The canopy over that most sacred spot upon American soil—Plymouth rock—has been defaced by vandals. The act, to all appearances, was deliberately done; but whether by a malicious person, by a relic hunter or by some one not wholly responsible for his or her acts is not clearly determined.

This canopy is of granite, 15 by 15 feet, and 30 feet high, being built in the form of four piers, with arched openings, and surmounted by a granite roof. At some recent date, but the exact time is unknown, the square stones on either side of the western entrance were damaged and the angles broken off, while the marks of other hammerings are plain on various parts of the base.

The damage was first noticed early this week, and it is thought it was done on Saturday night. A reward has been offered by the Pilgrim Society for the detection of the vandal. To make perfect repairs on the canopy, the entire structure would probably have to be taken down, as the damaged stones are in the second tier from the base.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The next meeting of the Active Culture Club will be held Tuesday, December 18, with Mrs. Edward Thurston, who will arrange the program. The next three sessions of the club will be devoted to the "Concord School of Writers," Ralph Waldo Emerson being the first.

The Oliphant Club will meet Friday. The program will include "American Colleges," by Miss Anna H. Chase, and music.

Miss Sadie Anthony, daughter of Mr. W. W. Anthony of South Portsmouth, has scarlet fever in a light form.

Misses Carrie and Jessie Anthony are guests of Mrs. A. M. Durfee.

Mr. George E. Cordray of Quebec is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ann Martin.

NAVAL NOTES.

United States cruiser Olympia, which is under overhaul and repairs at the Boston navy yard, and estimated to cost about $500,000 when it is completed in June, is to carry the handsomest figurehead in the service—a work of art that will be exceptional in the navy and possess a great deal of historic value. It is to be, for the most part, a reproduction of the classic statue, "The Winged Victory," cast in bronze from the above-water torpedo ports of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila bay.

Lieutenant F. R. Brainard, who was ordered to the command of the Wompatuck, just before her departure for Manila from the Brooklyn navy yard, became so ill that he had to be removed to the Naval Hospital. Tuesday evening it was reported that he was resting comfortably. It is thought doubtful whether he will be able to join the fleet for the Philippines before it leaves Norfolk. Lieutenant Brainard is a survivor of the Maine disaster.

Lieutenant Commander Reynolds T. Hall, who was seriously injured recently at the Brooklyn navy yard by being struck on the head by a falling piece of timber, is worse, paralysis having affected the left side of his face and body. It was said at the Naval Hospital last evening that the paralytic stroke did not imply that he would not recover.

Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, head of the department of construction and repair at the Charlestown navy yard, has received telegraphic instructions from Secretary Long to make a thorough inspection of the plant of the Fore River Engine Company at Quincy Point, with a view to ascertaining the company's ability to fulfill its contract should one or more of the new battleships and armored cruisers recently authorized be awarded it. Mr. Baxter will begin the inspection today and as soon as he has ascertained the necessary facts, will make a report to the department.

HOW PANAMA HATS ARE MADE.

Perry M. de Leon, consul general in Ecuador, has sent in a report giving particulars regarding the manufacture of the Manavi, or Panama, hat. The Manavi (Panama) hat was first made in the province of Manavi, Ecuador, about 250 years ago, by a native named Francisco Delgado. The finest hats ever made were by a native named Panama, and were exhibited at the Paris exposition when Napoleon III was emperor. The two best were bought by a French gentleman for 1,000 f ($193), and presented to the emperor and Marshal MacMahon. Panama is now dead, but there are two or three others who possess equal skill.

The present centres of the industry are Monte Cristi and Jipijapa, in the province of Manavi, and Santa Elena and Cuenca, in the provinces of Guayas and Azuay, respectively. They came to be known as Panama hats years ago, when that city was a distributing centre. In Ecuador, Colombia and Central America the hat is known by the natives as the "Jipijapa" (pronounced Hipyhapa), but as they are made elsewhere in Ecuador, principally in the province of Manavi (Mahn-ah-vee).

The plant which supplies the raw material is a native grass or species of cane. It is cultivated in the provinces of Manavi and Guayas, and is known as "papa toquilla." In appearance it resembles very much the American saw palmetto, being fan-like in shape. Low-lying, wet land is selected and the seed planted in rows during the rainy season. When the grass attains a height of four and a half to five feet it is cut, just before ripening, boiled in water, and, after being thoroughly sun dried, is assorted and is ready for use.

The straw is first carefully selected, dampened to make it pliable, and then very finely divided into requisite lengths, the little finger or thumb nail being used for the purpose. The plaiting commences at the apex of the crown and is continued in circular form until the hat is finished. The work is carried on while the atmosphere is humid, from about midnight to 7 a. m. If the strand breaks it can be replaced and so plaited as not to affect the work or be visible to the eye.

It requires from three to five months' daily labor of three hours per day to make one of the finest hats. The business in its highest development is really an art, requiring practice, fine sight and special skill—qualifications few of the natives possess. The plaiting completed, the hat is washed in cold water, coated with a thin solution of gum and polished and dry powdered sulphur. They are so pliable that they can be rolled up without injury and put in one's pocket; they will last for years and can be repeatedly cleaned. Natives of both sexes and all ages are engaged in this work at odd times, the business being a side issue. Children make from raw, undressed straw about two of the common hats per day.

The Cuenca hat wholesales at from 18 to 60 sucres ($7.92 to $26.40) per dozen; finest, at 12 to 15 sucres ($5.28 to $6.60) each; the Manavi hat brings 3 to 50 sucres ($1.32 to $22) per dozen; finer hats, 10 to 40 sucres ($4.40 to $17.60) each; fancy hats, 500 to 1,000 sucres ($22 to $44) and more each.

PAPERS PRINTED IN ARABIC.

Four Published in the Syrian Quarter of New York City.

(New York Post.)

It is known to everybody that Italian and Jewish newspapers are printed in New York city, for they are exposed for sale in public places, and are strange enough in appearance to be remarked; but the newspapers printed in Arabic seldom circulate beyond the quarter where they are printed and, therefore, never come to the attention of even those who go about on the quest of the picturesque, for the quarter itself is in an out-of-the-way corner of the city. There are four Arabic newspapers and an Arabic magazine published not far from Battery Park. One of the newspapers used to be a daily; but when the editor determined to work no longer from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night for his small stipend, and resigned one day, it was suddenly turned into a semi-weekly; for no other scholar could be found in the quarter capable of undertaking so much writing in so short a space of time.

The circulation of these newspapers is not confined to the Syrian quarter; if it were, there would be small profit in the publication of them. The restaurant paper is common property, and it is a tattered, dirty sheet when the patrons are through with it; in fact, one paper, being passed from hand to hand, goes a long way. The papers circulate to all parts of this country and Canada—for this is the fountain-head of news for expatriated Syrians—and find their way in numbers to Egypt and (thoroughly censored) to the home land. The circulation is sufficient, in fact, to make the business of publishing a profitable one; the price of each paper is much higher than that charged for the American papers which are seldom seen in the quarter.

Very little news of New York's (and virtually none of the country at large) is printed; there is no space for it, the editors say, and, at any rate, it is not interesting to the subscribers. The issue of the Presidential election for instance, would be announced as follows: "William McKinley was again elected President of the United States." Most of the news space is taken up by intelligence of the Turks' outrages against the Christians at home. Such news, many months old it may be, is displayed with great care, and does more to excite the quarter than anything else. What little news of the quarter is honored with publication is gathered by the editor in person in the evenings, and by men of other business, whose connection with the newspaper is kept a dark secret—never betrayed on any account. European politics are dealt with at great length, especially in so far as they relate to the status of the Turkish empire. This is all gleaned from important publications in all languages, which are faithfully read, for the editors are good linguists.

Lofts are taken for offices; nobody seems to care how high up or how dilapidated they are. The type is large and heavy, for the Arabic characters and their combinations are much larger than the English; it is all imported. The type is set by a compositor and, it may be, an apprentice; sometimes the former (as in all newspaper offices), amends the editor's language, and then there is great trouble, for the editor is exceedingly particular about style and grammar, and counts it a great crime to fail in either. The presses are of the old style, and are run by hand, whenever the copy is all set up; it may be on time or it may be several hours later—it makes small difference. No editor is concerned about getting the news before another; nor does any publisher care whether he is "beaten on the street."

The matter of style is, as has been said, very important in the eyes of the readers. If a rival publishes an inaccurate statement, the other editors pass it by; but if he slips up in his grammar, he is sure to be ridiculed, in the choicest language at the command of his contemporaries. One proprietor for a time edited his own newspaper; but he was an illiterate man, and he made haste to engage a qualified editor after the first issue, for the paper was the laughing-stock of the street. The editors of the other papers, it may be said, helped on the ridicule. The editor of another paper was a Bachelor of Arts, and at one time a tutor in Arabic at Oxford; he was a cultivated man, in a way, and could speak many languages. The editors are well-informed so far as concerns their own land, and well-versed in the literature of their own language. Their editorials are sometimes finely written; it is more essential that they should be than that they should be sound in logic. The Syrians love beautiful words and beautiful sounds; that seems to suffice them.

An important department of the paper is the serial story. It has more to do with circulation than anything else. In the quarter it was usually taken from some well-known Arabic book; and the selection was the thing. But, not long ago, an editor wrote a serial of his own, dealing with which the quarter was familiar, and so successful was it that no one was besought on the street and in the restaurants to tell the outcome. He wrote a second; but, unhappily, when the crisis was approaching, he resigned, and now neither he nor anybody else knows how the story turned out. General information is another strong point with the editors. One printed selections from the Encyclopedia Britannica, from day to day, and won great fame for knowledge and felicity of expression. It may be added that the editors are highly esteemed, being the most influential men in the quarter. Men of means may be fawned upon; but knowledge is regarded more highly than money, and if an editor says anything it is accepted as almost indisputable.

TRIBE OF TOY MAKERS.

(Boston Herald.)

Away off in the Tyrol mountains, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the lonely Groeden district, lives a distinct people, a tribe of toy-makers, to whom many thousands of children, and their parents and grandparents, owe their wooden dolls, horses, wagons and farm-yards. Johann Ilemetz of So-ant, in St. Ulrich, has the credit of originating the toy-making trade. He began in the year 1703 to carve simple wooden frames for pictures out of Siberian pine, a tree then growing abundantly in the neighborhood. The trade proving lucrative, he instructed his sons and other young people in it. The frames were elaborated, being adorned with leaves and shells. Finally the carving of crucifixes, figures of saints and all kinds of children's toys was introduced.

Then a peddler would set out, hawking his wares, and the journeys proving profitable, the gods being speedily sold, he would return for fresh supplies. Some peddlers who visited Germany, perceiving the advantage of a variety of toys, made purchases in Bohemia and Saxony, and especially at Oberammergau and Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria, whither they first sent their own to be painted, until an enterprising Groedner undertook this branch of industry at home, and provided the peddlers with painted wares.

Formerly it was merely the men who made the carved work; the women gained a livelihood by the making of a coarse pillow-lace, much in vogue until manufactured lace came into fashion, and snatched from them this means of getting a livelihood. Not, however, to be daunted, the indefatigable women, ready for any emergency, began to chisel and gouge equally with the men, often excelling them in skill and dexterity.

In summer time the able-bodied are employed on their farms; it is especially in the winter, when snow lies many feet deep on the ground, that the Groedners carve dolls and other toys by the million, a family often sitting until late into the night round the low solid work table. Should the summer prove rainy, bad weather occur at harvest and the saturated fields drive the peasants to their homes, they are not downhearted because they know that if their little plots of rye and barley fail, the toy trade will bring food and sunshine to their homes, though for three long winter months the houses lie in shadow.

The system of trade has in the course of this century become entirely changed. The wood carver no longer traffics for himself, but works for one of the big dealers at St. Ulrichs, who make weekly payments for the goods, and manage the foreign trade.

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Pharmacist, Washington Sq.

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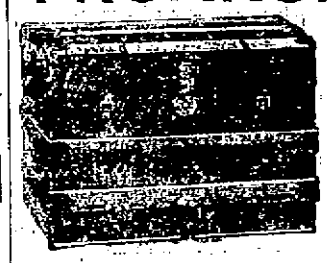
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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

IN BOOK LAND.

Mr. Bangs wrote a book a while ago called "Ghosts I Have Met," but he did not tell us whether they were profitless or otherwise. Now A. T. Quiller-Couch brings out a new collection of his wonderful stories and entitles the volume "Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts," so that the gentlest reader need not fear the acquaintance of these harmless, even benevolent spectres.

This author exquisitely finishes all his work. The fifteen stories under their curious heading are every one cut crystal. They are all tales of revenants; thrilling, awesome, piteous, but not too creepy or too ghoulish. One feels the half-belief enchaining one's senses that is tribute to the best told ghost stories. They are tender, pathetic, storm-tossed by turns; but all deal with the love for the life that cannot be severed wholly by death, the passion for a place or a person or a habit too strong for even immobility to petrify.

"Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts" cannot compare with the author's last year's work in "The Ship of Stars," even so far as detached stories may compare with a marvelous, homogeneous creation; but for all that it is good to have them also.

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

Paul Bourget has added to his analytical pastels three "Domestic Dramas." One expects of Bourget's untrammelled and ultra-French pen the dramatic trois, but the three studies contained in the new book are all of the tragedies which arise from the income-monetary Fates cutting threads of character and life in wasteful negligence, and, uncaring, urging men to crime, to depreciation, to self-immolation.

One understands of all Bourget's work that it is admirably artistic; that he can

"Lend to barrows, trays and pans
Grace and glimmer of romance"

when he chooses such prosaic subjects. "The Day of Reckoning," "Other Peoples' Luxury," "Children's Hearts" are dependent on no mere varnishing; they have the tragedies of son and parent, of wife and husband, of friend and friend, woven dark under the shining strands of the love that endures all. "Domestic Dramas" will deserve to be called vol. III "Pastels of Men"—and Women.

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

Francois Coppee's "Tales for Christmas and Other Seasons" comes at an opportune time. But Coppee's work could never come at an inopportune time—that master of the art of short-story writing, who can put a drama into a phrase, a tragedy into an accent, or a reprieve into a look. There are nearly a dozen of these brief, exquisite things in the tiny volume, and an introduction charming in itself, and an autobiography.

(Little, Brown & Co.)

* * *

How near we are all coming to the forest life; we have guides thither innumerable. Whether it is jungle or plains or mountain range, or the fields and streams, some one is at hand to interpret the myriad life of it all, the plan and argument of each tiny world denizen.

One of the most poetic of all the books which bring us into natural and unsophisticated relations with Earth and her secrets is Charles G. P. Roberts's "In the Heart of the Ancient Wood." It is so pure and limpid and fresh, unsullied by any stain of the malicious passions, that it is with a sense of unreality one returns to the streets and society. The girl who, like her namesake, sees beauty in all things and fears naught that lives, grows into woodland ways, walking unafraid and regnant among the wild beasts of the old wood. The idyllic life is absorbed in a higher, more strenuous one when Love comes.

The story is of brave Kristie Craig and her brave daughter and their life in the abandoned clearing, the mystery and beauty of the ancient wood, where the author notes the silentest watcher and loves the least animal life, and of young Dave, hunter and trapper. "In the Heart of the Ancient Wood" is a prose poem of a high order; it is a book to make every reader more sincere, more artless, and better.

(Silver, Burdett & Co.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[New York Herald.]

The Chinese question is approaching a solution with that deliberation which always accompanies important events. There was a time, not so long ago, when the portents were rather lurid, and not one of the diplomatists of Europe was bold enough to predict the outcome. The powers were rent by apparently implacable dissensions; China was trembling at the possibility of dismemberment, and the wisest statesmen held their peace, wondering what the next move would be. Germany was wild with the passion of revenge; England had made a private agreement with her, which might mean anything or nothing; Russia's czar, who has from the start stood for peace on fair terms, was ill with typhoid fever, and the United States was left, with slender support, to insist on the integrity of China and an indemnity that would not throw the empire into financial ruin.

It is quite safe to say that Russia's well known opposition to barbaric reprisals and the pacific and insistent influence of the United States led to the sober second thought which has produced a remarkable change in the situation and created the opportunity for a settlement which will be regarded as honorable and fair. The outlook at the present moment, therefore, is decidedly encouraging. The envoys of the Powers in Pekin are very close to an agreement among themselves, and have received instructions which lead us to hope that we shall soon catch a glimpse of the beginning of the end.

We may note one very curious fact in this connection; namely, that some of the envoys who have the preliminary negotiations in hand are acting against their personal convictions. They are forced by their respective governments to pursue a course which they strongly disapprove. They have been ordered to sign an agreement which includes a reasonable punishment of the Chinese, though they favor a punishment so excessive that it would defeat its own purpose. They approved of the punitive expeditions which laid waste whole tracts of country and left a trail of blood behind them, and yet they are ordered to agree to terms which will put an end to these very expeditions.

Our own minister, Mr. Conger, illustrates this statement. The United States has from the beginning demanded a reasonable and exemplary punishment of the guilty parties, but not the decapitation of the chiefs of the Chinese oligarchy. That was a position the justice of which was acknowledged by the Chinese themselves—a position which can be maintained against all comers, but one which the young head of Germany frowned upon, because he sought revenge like a knight of the Middle Ages and unlike a European statesman. Mr. Conger did what he could to defeat our plans, acting in opposition to the attitude of the administration, thrusting his personal feelings to the front and sending the national volley to the rear. For a time he threw the whole machinery out of gear and embarrassed the action of the Secretary of State. He may now obey orders, but the man who acts against his convictions is hardly the man to represent us in a crisis of this kind. If he had been instantly recalled and Mr. Rockhill who knows the Chinese thoroughly, had taken his place we should have been saved a great deal of perplexity and our case would have been strengthened.

It is reported that the Chinese demand for indemnity for these punitive expeditions will not be allowed. Perhaps not, and yet if the powers are not, and have not been, at war with China by what right does any one of these powers, or any two or three of them, at a time when we are all trying to agree on an amicable settlement, organize a raid the sole purposes of which are looting and murder? While our envoys at Pekin are negotiating with the authorized representatives of China why should Germany, for instance, send a few regiments 50 or 100 miles from Pekin to burn villages on the slender pretext that certain Christians must be protected, who were not in any immediate danger? These expeditions are unwarranted. They have their origin in a passion for revenge which neither the present nor the future can excuse. They make a settlement more difficult to reach; they exasperate the Chinese, who are already in despair, and they are productive of no good to any one. If we are really civilized let us give proof of it in a policy which will not excite the abhorrence of even the poor "heathen Chinee."

The solution of this Eastern problem will be slow, in spite of reports to the contrary, but if it is solved on the basis of fair play all round it will be a difficult task well done.

DRAPED SKIRTS.

Two new designs for draped skirts are shown. The first has a lower skirt of plain cloth, which is plain in front and at the middle of the back. The left side is draped by three stitched plaits, the upper skirt being bordered with a heavy cord. The second design is of Amazon cloth, having a double wattean plait at the back and a coquille drapery at the left side lined with silk. A band of fur borders the coquilles and is carried around the foot of the skirt.

Among the latest novelties is the corselet skirt, which, professing to be new, is merely a revival of a style much seen five



NEW SKIRT.

or six years ago. The top of the skirt, instead of terminating at the waist line, is continued above it for several inches, being fitted to the figure like a princess gown and left plain at the top, cut in points or tabs or continued to the shoulder by bretelles. The back of the skirt has no plaits or gathers, but is so cut that the flare of the seams allows a degree of fullness to begin immediately below the waist line.

More elaborate skirts of this style have the corselet adjusted by means of little stitched plaits, which have an excellent effect, the plaits and stitching serving to stiffen the corselet and hold it up in place. Where the corselet is plain it may be covered with lines of stitching, running horizontally or following the line formed by the top. If stitching is not used to stiffen the corselet, it must be boned inside to hold it firm.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Young people talk of what they are doing, old people of what they have done and fools of what they have a mind to do.—French Proverb.

Breakfast.

Orange Marmalade.
Broiled Whitefish. Roast Potatoes.
Farina with Whipped Cream.
Rice Griddlecakes.
Coffee with Scalded Milk.

Luncheon.

Broiled Squab on Toast.
Tomato and Lettuce Salad.
Cream Puffs.
Cocoa Shells.

Dinner.

Beet Gravy Soup.
Roast Beef, Bechamel Sauce.
Lyonnaise Potatoes. Creamed Spinach.
Broiled Mushrooms.
Peach and Chocolate Pudding.
Cheese. Wafers.
Caramel After Dinner Coffee.

Beet Gravy Soup. Pulp one cupful of cooked beets that are nice and tender. Make one and a half pints of thin white sauce in the usual proportions, season with half a teaspoonful of salt, good dash of white pepper and one teaspoonful of lemon juice, stir in the pulped beet, re-heat and serve.

Caramel After Dinner Coffee. This is a new craze. It is easily made by browning lump sugar in a saucepan until dark in color without actually burning. Place the coffee in the percolator and add as much caramel as suits the family taste before pouring on the boiling water.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. KEYSER.

SWEET MEMORY'S SPELL.

[St. Louis Republic.]

When wistful memory's tender spell
Its picture-web in weaving,
And souls within its magic dwell,
Oh, think not they are grieving!
The pain and heartbreak fade away
The bygone love lives only,
When memory's pictures, soft and gray,
People the night-time lonely.

We do not of the dusk complain,
Day's churn in then completer;
We do not chide the minor strain,
It makes sweet song the sweeter;
And as the dusk unto the day,
The sad note to the singing,
Is of fond memory's bringing
The tenderest joy along life's way.

SOLACE.

[Katharine A. Koch, in Harper's Bazar.]

When from the sky my golden sun had passed,
I thought of sleep, with expectation tender;
I was so weary—and the light, how fast!
But as sweet evening drew me close at last,
There came benignly forth, with mildest splendor
In that dark heaven, many a golden star!

FANCIES.

The natural dupe ne'er mends his way,
So leave him to his sorrow.
The man who buys green goods today
Will buy gold bricks tomorrow.
—[Washington Star.

"I saw one of these new moving stairways in New York last week."

"That isn't so much. I saw a rolling prairie in Kansas last year."—[Denver News.

Father—Well, my boy, any college debts?

"Nothing, sir, but what with diligence, economy and stern self-denial you will not be able to pay."—[Life.

Former—Don't you see that sign, "No fishing allowed?"

Youth—Well, I haven't caught anything yet, have I? You ain't a-going to go for a feller what hasn't done nothing, be yer?—[Boston Transcript.

Caller—Your big sister Emma and that Mr. Sophtie seem to be pretty thick, don't they?

Ethel—O, my! no! Sister Emma is, but Mr. Sophtie's just as thin as he can be.—[Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Mildly—Mrs. McFadden, your neighbor, Patrick O'Donnel, has applied to our society for work. Is he a steady man?

Mrs. McFadden—Steady! Whist, ma'am! If he was any steadier, he'd be dead.—[Harper's Bazar.

Grimes—They say that Kerr-Mudgeon died of a broken heart.

Hyssop—Then it must have been the one his wife gave him when she married him. Nobody ever suspected his having one of his own; if he did have one, it was of the unbreakable variety.—[Boston Transcript.

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this package?"

"Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied indifferently.

"It's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Ah! I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—[Philadelphia Press.

Grimes—Smarte didn't get anything from his uncle's will, after all; at least, that's what I hear.

Fuller—But mark the wisdom of Smarte. A week after his uncle's death he came out in a full new suit, with money in every pocket. Of course, everybody supposed he was left a thumping legacy, and of course also, his uncle, if he knows anything about it, must be miserable to see Smarte take his disappointment so philosophically.—[Boston Transcript.

PERSONALS.

....Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the British chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was home secretary in the last cabinet, have been elevated to the peerage.

....Lady Bute has returned to London from her trip to Palestine, where, in accordance with his wishes, she buried her husband's heart in an unmarked resting place on the Mount of Olives.

....A Cape Times correspondent has had a talk with Mrs. De Wet, wife of the Boer general. She said: "You Englishmen will never catch my husband. He is going to win back for the Free Staters and Transvaalers what they have lost. He has enough food and ammunition to last for three years, and that is just how long the war is going to last."

....The late Sir Arthur Sullivan left an estate of about £50,000, nearly all of which goes to his nephew, H. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan also left a number of mementoes from his silver and china to personal friends, men and women, among them being Mrs. Beach Grant, mother of Lady Essex; Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. D'Oyly Carte and Mrs. Crotchley, and also left a number of his original scores to musical institutions and friends, Mrs. Ronalds getting the score of "The Lost Chord." He left his portrait to the nation.

....Mayor-elect Poor of Haverhill, Mass., is a genuine workingman—a shoe-cutter by trade, who has worked for years at the bench, and has saved a little competence from his earnings. Before the town of Bradford was annexed to Haverhill, he made a record there as selectman for uprightness and judgment. The funny thing about his election as mayor is that the Socialists attacked him as not being a genuine laboringman, because he does not belong to any labor union, although he has for years worked in the same shop and under precisely the same conditions as Bradley, whom the Socialists ran for governor.

DESERTER ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

A despatch from New Orleans says that John W. Kelly was arrested in that city yesterday as a deserter from training ship Constellation. Kelly enlisted at New Orleans three months ago. He found the place a hard one and tried to desert four times and was re-captured, but finally escaped with four other boys from New York and worked his way to New Orleans on steamer Comus. The despatch says that Kelly claims the boys were overworked and underfed, and ill treated and knocked down by the officers in charge, and expressed a preference to remain as a prisoner in the parish prison at New Orleans rather than be returned to Newport.

Georgia Cayvan's collapse is regrettable. She was formerly a very popular actress and occupied before the public something of the position enjoyed by Maude Adams. No breath of scandal touched her name and the plays in which she appeared were irreproachable. Her present condition is partly attributed to her failure in an attempt at starring four years ago.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

AMBERGRIS.

Its Present Value $24 an Ounce, But Artificial Gum at $8 is Much Used.

[New Bedford Mercury.]

Since the days of "Sinbad the Sailor" men at sea have sought as diligently for "ambergris" as miners in the mountains have dug for gold. At one time this strange substance was worth twice its weight in gold in Boston. The New Bedford whaling fleet was the principal source of supply for not only all of America, but the greater portion of Europe. The Arctic whalemen who went out of New Bedford and Nantucket years ago frequently returned with sufficient ambergris to make them rich and retired citizens for the rest of their lives.

In Boston it sold at that period for $28 and $30 an ounce, and it was frequently found floating or taken from the whale in masses weighing from 40 to 200 pounds, the "rakeoff" of the captain and crew getting these lumps was something worth going to sea and hauling on the main sheets a few days or a few months as it might happen.

Captain Stull of New Bedford, who is without any doubt the best posted prospector for ambergris and who has gathered more than any man alive, while out with a whaling vessel sighted a school of "spermers" and made straight after them.

A short distance from the school he passed a weak-looking whale rolling about on the surface of the sea, as if hurt or diseased. The captain and crew gave it the "go by" for the fatter ones ahead, and in a spirit of fun upon their return threw a harpoon into it, and towed it into port, slicing out, much to their surprise, 250 pounds of the finest ambergris.

Henry Goodwin of Broad street, Boston, who is an authority on the matter, having handled the substance in all its forms for many years says: "So much has been said and written about the untold wealth coming to those who are fortunate enough to find a school of ambergis-bearing whales, that it seems almost a sin to spoil the pretty fable now; but, while ambergris still holds an important place, the inventive chemicals have given the market an artificial ambergris which practically supersedes the real stuff, and is not only cheaper but cleaner and more quickly handled.

"Like artificial cinnamon, artificial musk, civit, etc., ambergris is now so successfully imitated that for my part I prefer the imitation to the original article.

"Why? Well, it comes in a state that needs no cleansing; it is almost instantly soluble in alcohol and ready for use. Its retentive properties are greater and more reliable in every way, and, finally, there is no residuum.

"The property of ambergris is that of a 'fixative' or a gummy substance to form a base and hold a volatile odor, obtained from various sources, principally from the perfumed sacs of flowers.

"Ambergris is a secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermaceti whale. It is found in two forms, gray and black, and is a solid, opaque, waxy or jelly-like substance and having when heated a faintly fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, is melted at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and is for the greater part soluble in alcohol, when it assumes a semi-resinous appearance.

"While we still get a deal of it from New Bedford, from Honolulu and parts of the Indian ocean, the artificial ambergris gum is now so largely in use, and the price at which it sells—$8 an ounce—so much of a contrast to $24 an ounce for pure ambergris, that most manufacturing perfumers prefer it in every way.

"Boston, by one wholesale drug house, practically controls the greater part of this material in this country, and exports a deal to Europe. Furthermore, when the one member of this drug house who understands the handling of this substance is away for a day or for months on his vacation, not an ounce of ambergris is touched or sold even if 100 buyers were begging for it at any price.

"What is still more, if a party came in here with a piece of the finest ambergris at this moment and offered it at a small price, I should not buy it without first testing it and afterward looking up the history of the man and the stuff to discover if it had been stolen."

"Would it not be possible for a 'sharp' on ambergris and its uses to pass 'gum chicle' as ambergris?" was asked.

"I had never thought of that," replied Mr. Goodwin quickly, as he glanced keenly over his glasses at the newspaper man.

"True, 'gum chicle,' the base of ordinary chewing gum, is of the same grayish color and wax-like consistency, and ambergris is, despite many statements to the contrary, practically odorless when in its natural state before it has been touched by the side of a box or paper that may have gathered the odor of the fishing vessel.

It is impossible to get at the amount of ambergris held in Boston, as the utmost secrecy is observed by the firm holding the output.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. Try it today.

Cuticura
THE SET
$1.25

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. How to Cure Humors, free.

FALLING HAIR Every Facts Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for finishing, painting or papering.

FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

Don't Die

of starvation. Eat what you like, without fear of indigestion or stomach trouble. No matter how weak your stomach is, you can do this if you first take a dose of

CHASE'S Dyspepsia Cure



CHASE'S DyspepsiaCure

the marvelous tonic for the stomach and digestion. Its good effect is felt immediately. One bottle will cure a mild case, and chronic cases can be cured permanently if used according to directions. Chase's Dyspepsia Cure is a real cure, not a temporary relief.

It is not a cure-all, but a liquid remedy that has been in use for generations. Modern science has improved it so that to-day Chase's Dyspepsia Cure stands without an equal as a cure for heartburn, flatulence, water brash, sour stomach—in fact, for any stomach disorder.

Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. If he can't supply you, we will send a bottle of either size, prepaid, on receipt of price, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

CHASE MFG. CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

PROVISIONS.

Extra Fancy
Island Turkeys
AT THE
SEA SIDE MARKET.



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HE'S A BIRD;

Lots more like him at Norbury's. Christmas will find us particularly well provided to supply your holiday wants for turkeys, chickens, geese, prime beef—anything in the poultry or meat line you may fancy. Don't mind taking a friendly hint, do you? Well, don't wait until Christmas day to make your purchases, for if you'll remember we did you lots of good Thanksgiving time, and expect to be able to outdo any competitor in the city Christmas week. Special prices to large consumers, wholesale and retail.

LEVI NORBURY,
Telephone 135-2. Cor. Thames & Marlboro Sts.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Celebrated
Sweet Briar Hams
FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.
F. B. Coggeshall,
2 Washington Square.
Telephone 240

Christmas
PERCALES.

Our line of these goods is immense.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
201 THAMES STREET.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?
If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.
WILLIAM LOFTUS, 233 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

GROCERIES.

More Store Talk.

It is not too early to begin to think about what you will need in our line for Christmas. You will surely want Raisins, Currants and Citron. May as well get them now and have them in the house when needed. We sell the Blue Ribbon Brand Seeded Raisins, the nicest that comes, and they don't cost you any more here than the ordinary brands that are on the market. We also have very fancy loose Raisins, large, handsome and soft as velvet.

It is pleasant to know that Florida Oranges will be quite plentiful this year. We shall receive a large lot next week for our Christmas trade, and the prices will be reasonable. Remember the place,

The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY,
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 339-5.

GOFFEE 6 POUNDS for $1.00.

NOTICE. We do not guarantee this coffee as straight Mocha and Java, but do claim it to drink just as good as some that is advertised and sold as such.

SIX POUNDS for ONE DOLLAR.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

Do You Want a Nice
TURKEY?

We have them and our prices can't be beaten.

WE ARE ALSO SELLING

5 lbs. good Coffee,	$1.00
Best Hazell Flour, per bbl.,	5.00
Fancy Oolong Tea, 3 lbs.,	1.00
17 lbs. fine Sugar,	1.00
Our Special Coffee, per lb.,	.25
Fancy Apple Cider, per gal.,	.15
Smoked Shoulders, per lb.,	.08
Cook's Flaked Rice, 2 pkges for	.15

—AT—
WASHINGTON MARKET,
465 Thames Street.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York,
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 266-3.

Poor Printing

Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.

Good Printing

On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.

WHICH

Kind do you wish to send out to represent you? Experienced workmen at

THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

CHAMPION'S LINE.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

GROCERIES.

Arrived Today,

Large Lot of Fancy Poultry of All Kinds.

Turkeys, 12c. a lb
Chickens, 14c. a lb
Fowl, 12c. a lb
Ducks, 16c. a lb

—AT—

James A. Eddy's,
Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

We have a full line of Canned Goods that have all been packed this year, and we can give you extra good value for your money.

Canned Peas.

Aquidneck Sugar Peas,	13c
Aquidneck Telephone Peas,	13c
Extra Sifted Peas,	18c
Early June Peas,	10c, 3 for 25c
Lima Beans,	10c
Shelled Beans,	10c
String Beans,	10c
Baked Beans (Hatchet Brand),	10c
Corn, (Private Brand),	13c
Corn, Pine State,	10c
Corn, Pine State, 3-lb. cans,	15c
Clam Chowder (Hatchet Brand)	15c
Little Necks,	10c
Salmon,	13c, 15c and 20c
Sardines,	5c, 10c, 13c and 18c
Gallon Apples,	20c

Scottish Chief Brand Cal. Fruits.

Lemon Cling Peaches,	20c
Bartlett Pears,	20c
Apricots,	20c
Plums,	20c

And everything in the Canned Goods line.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
TELEPONE 335-5.

RUSSET CIDER,

Sage Cheese, Table Raisins, New Nuts, Florida Oranges, Mince Pie Meat.

A full assortment of seasonable goods in our line, of the best quality.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BARGAINS.

OLD RAISINS,

(Perfectly sound, only candied; does not injure cooking qualities), 4 Crown Malaga Loose, 12c.; 9 lbs. for $1. 3 Crown California Loose, 10c.; 11 lbs. for $1.

3-lb. cans "Old South" Baked Beans, (new) 12c. per can; $1.20 per doz.

New York State Sugar Corn, 10c. per can; 6 cans, 55c.; per doz., $1.10; case, $2.

Platt's Chlorides, 40c.; $4.25 per doz.
A perfectly sound and sweet Creamery Butter 20c. per lb.; 4 lbs. $1.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 99 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 222-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, fill a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

CUSTOM FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The report of the canal commission estimates that the canal will have the patronage of 7,000,000 tons of shipping when it is opened, or very soon after. But under this general total it gives but one item; it includes a quarter of the trade between Europe and the Orient, which now amounts to over four million tons a year, and is, of course, increasing. But as every part of the Orient is nearer Europe by the Suez than it would be by the Nicaragua canal, it is impossible to see why a fourth of it should be diverted. Distance is not the only consideration, but the other considerations are also on the side of the Suez canal. There is now loading in Puget sound with wheat for Europe a steamer which will go by way of Suez; it is the first time that Puget sound has shipped grain to Europe by that route, but two or three other steamers are under orders to follow the one now loading. These steamers will stop at several Asiatic ports for local trade and supplies. Steamers from the Orient for Europe find not only the shorter route, but the one which offers facility for local trade or for part loading, by the way of Suez, so that no appreciable fraction of the trade will take the long journey across the Pacific almost destitute of stopping places.

We are not told what the rest of the seven million tons consists of, but it must be American trade, mostly between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and with the Orient. Most of the commerce of the Pacific coast of this continent, grain, lumber, potatoes and guano, will not pay canal tolls for the sake of saving a few days at sea. New York is now nearer Hong Kong by Suez than it would be by Nicaragua, and it is even nearer Manila, according to a computation made in the office of the coast survey, by way of Suez than Nicaragua. The difference in this case is small, and there are other routes which give slightly different results. But from Hong Kong westward there is no room for question that vessels bound for New York would find the Suez the shorter route.

But if the Nicaragua canal can get seven million tons of shipping at a toll of $2 a ton its finances are very simple. The Maritime Canal Company believed it could get seven or eight million tons of shipping at that or a higher rate and that it would cost less than a hundred millions to make the canal, but it could not persuade capitalists to believe these figures; it is easier to persuade Congress than capitalists. Mr. Menocal's estimated cost of the canal was $70,000,000; the Ludlow commission raised this to $115,000,000. The present Walker commission raises the estimated cost of the same sort of a canal to $161,000,000, but urges that it be widened and otherwise changed a little, in which case it would cost $200,000,000. All these vast public works cost very much more than the estimates. But if the canal could be made for the figures of the Walker commission the government could get the interest would be only $6,440,000, and the maintenance and repairs could hardly exceed $4,000,000. If the government constructs the canal there will be no dividends to be paid, and on this favorable basis of rates and business it would be natural to expect the tolls to be reduced.

If the cost should run up to $200,000,000, and only one or two million tons of shipping use it it would be a heavy charge upon our national finances. Mr. Ninmo, who was for many years chief of the bureau of statistics, has given a good deal of study to this matter and believes the canal will get only a few hundred thousand tons of shipping. But the country appears to be quite ready to have the government assume the task of uniting the two oceans, and undoubtedly it will create some business not now in existence or even in prospect.

TWO MASSACHUSETTS CENTENARIANS.

Massachusetts has lost its oldest inhabitants this week. Mrs. Angelique Galipeau, who died in Northampton, was 105 years old, having been born in Montreal, January 25, 1795. She had been a capable and industrious woman until recently. Mrs. Galipeau leaves a child 84 years old, and a great-great-grandchild seven years old, and many other descendants of many ages between. Captain Norton, who died at East Lee Tuesday, had lived for 101 years, four months and ten days within a radius of ten miles of the village that saw his end. Travel and variety of scene were not necessary to his well-being, and he thrived on home-keeping. He was not able to cast his vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency this year, as he had done so many times, but he could sit up in bed and rejoice over the re-election of Mr. McKinley for whom he voted with much joy four years ago. A highly prized treasure of his was the following letter received at that time:

My Dear Sir: My friend, Wellington Smith, informs me that he accompanied you to the polls, and that you have seen a century of life and have lived under all the Presidents of the United States. I beg to congratulate you upon the remarkable distinction allowed you by a gracious Providence, and to express to you my appreciation of the honor of having received your vote. Trusting that the days that are yet vouchsafed you may be full of peace, I am, with great respect, yours very truly, William McKinley.

CHICAGO'S REFORM BEGUN AT THE WRONG END.

Chicago's reform is on in dead earnest so far as the low resorts are concerned, but the respectable theatres are still allowed to keep open on Sunday, and respectable people still patronize them. Chicago may come out of its present dirty state, and be a comparatively decent city, but it is thought that the change would be hastened and made more sure if it was begun at the top and with the class that get the most protection through the common observance of the laws. Open theatres Sunday are against the law of Illinois, but, despite this fact, Sunday in Chicago is the great day for the plays, and the best citizens have come to endure this, and finally to embrace the chance of having this form of amusement when it is not lawful.

The keepers of dives urge, and with reason, that their foul dens should not be interfered with while the other class of law-breaking is allowed. It is reasonable to require that the law should be enforced equally and in all cases, and it is suspected that until it is, it will be impossible for clergy and newspapers and the cultured citizen, all striving to make the city less vicious, to expect anything but ephemeral improvement. New York has an advantage over Chicago in that the Sunday theatre does not exist in her boundaries. New York is on Sunday only second to London for general quietness and the giving up of work.

SPENDING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The ex-director of posts in Cuba knew no stopping place when he had a chance to draw in the government funds. The purchase of a "Duchess" carriage at $850 led to the buying of $262 worth of harness at last, and later to another expenditure of $300 for more harness. "Jiplapa" hats for Mr. Rathbone himself and for his coachman were charged to Uncle Sam, with a slight extra for the coachman's rasette. This public servant's servant was further fitted out from the public treasury with a $40 "uniform," a $26 rain coat, a $15 pair of boots and an ordinary pair at $9. Having his stable in shape after some other expenditures of the same kind, Mr. Rathbone must have his house to match, and proceeded to get this in order at public cost. His own person put in claims next and clothing, collars and cuffs were all charged to the government. If the exposure had not come as it did, church contributions and European trips for his children would doubtless have gone on the list.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The very complete story of the engagement of Mrs. Pullman to an artist, who is said to have recently painted her picture and been her guest, and the account of his courtship and almost the number of blushes with which the lady received the marriage proposal, turns out to be wholly the work of the romancer. And yet the story was deemed worthy of sending over the wires to all parts of the civilized world. The denial through the Associated Press is most emphatic, and it is said that the two reported engaged had not even met of late. A newspaper-announced engagement of two young persons in New York is also emphatically contradicted within a few days. There is no help in sight to prevent this kind of yellow journalism, a kind that proves most offensive and mortifying to the victims.

DEATHS FROM ADULTERATION.

Something of a scare has been caused in the vicinity of Manchester, England, by the discovery that a cheap form of sugar known to the trade as glucose, and used largely in the making of cheap beer, contained so much arsenic that it had caused the death from arsenical poisoning of a large number of beer drinkers, and had also caused probably other deaths among poor people who used cheap articles of food in which this glucose was used as a sweetener in place of sugar. Neither the brewers nor the makers of the glucose were aware of the dangerous character of the glucose until a large number of deaths, between 60 and 160, were reported and an analysis showed the arsenic in both beer and glucose. It is supposed to have come from an excess of arsenic in iron pyrites imported from Spain and used in the manufacture of the glucose. In consequence of the investigation a large quantity of beer deemed dangerous to public health was destroyed.

THE TAUNTON RIVER CANAL.

The old project of a ship canal to connect Narragansett and Massachusetts bays by way of Taunton river has been revived in Boston by a petition to the general court for the incorporation of a company to build and operate such a canal. There is no doubt that such an inland water way would be of almost inestimable value to commerce, affording a safe passage in bad weather in place of the rough and dangerous voyage outside around Cape Cod, and also saving the long trip down the bay and along the coast for the many vessels that put in to Fall River and Taunton and then go on to Boston and other ports along the eastern shore, but the great obstacle is the cost, which has been estimated in the millions, and the difficulty of bringing all the interested cities and towns to an agreement to share the expense and to fix the proportional part of each. All agree that they would reap a large reward from the enterprise, but the initial burden seems too heavy to be borne at present. It is pretty certain, though, that the canal is bound to come with a little more agitation and elucidation of its advantages and profits.

The carrier crow is to be tried in Germany for war purposes in place of the carrier pigeon, the crow being known as a more clever bird. Then he is not eatable, and not likely to be shot for food, and again he has an advantage in arousing less suspicion of his errand as he flies over the camp of an enemy. Taking the sentimental point of view, the crow would seem also to be better suited by his nature and color to war purposes than is the pigeon.

The American child comes to the front just now and keeps the government on the move, trying to meet the demand for bright new cents. Millions of these must be ready for the Christmas stockings. The American child if told what a tax he was putting on hard-working government employes would probably express his willingness to compromise on a dull nickel in the place of the bright penny every time. The trouble is largely due to not understanding children.

The police authorities of Fall River are making war on the tobacco dealers of that city who have been selling cigarettes to minors in violation of the law, nearly a dozen having already been summoned to answer to the charge. There is a similar law in Rhode Island against the sale of cigarettes to minors, but it is openly violated in Newport, and no attempt is made to enforce it or punish the offenders.

Beer will still be taxed. It is hoped that this failure of the manufacturers to cut down the cost will not lead in our beer manufacture to the use of arsenical adulterants such as have caused so many deaths among the English beer drinkers recently.

The men in the six-day bicycle race in New York are suffering in a way that leads to the hope of there being little chance of many more such contests. The bicycle has certainly got into bad company of late, and its lessening use for pleasure is readily accounted for.

The Republicans of Illinois would make a great hit if they should elect Congressman Hitt to the United States Senate.

The trouble in China does not settle easily. There are evidently too many fingers in the pie.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

From whatever point of view it is regarded, the December North American Review is an excellent number. The opening article is an essay, hitherto unpublished, in which Honoré de Balzac discusses the principles and the methods of "Modern Government." W. J. Bryan writes of the causes which produced the Republican victory in "The Election of 1900," and the effect which the result of the election may have upon the future of the country. Lord Charles Beresford, considering the "Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race," describes certain dangers which threaten that race at the present time. Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian liberator, describes the relative position and prospects of the parties which respectively favor the "Monarchy and the Republic in Italy." Frederic Harrison, through an examination of the ambitions and ideals which prevail throughout Christendom today, endeavors to reach an estimate of the influence exerted upon the minds of men by "Christianity at the Grave of the Nineteenth Century." Mark R. Dunnell, a life-long student of international law, sets forth weighty reasons why the Senate should ratify "The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." Major L. L. Seaman advocates the employment of "Native Troops for Our Colonial Possessions." Charles Whibley, apropos of the recent celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, discourses on "The Jubilee of the Printing Press." Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer concludes her article on "New York and Its Historians." Moncure D. Conway contributes some interesting "Memoirs of Max Müller." John P. Holland gives an account of "The Submarine Boat and Its Future." Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in an article entitled "Progress of the American Woman," makes a spirited reply to Flora McDonald Thompson's suggestion in the November number that the American woman has retrograded. Elizabeth Robins gives her impression of Sarah Bernhardt's "Hamlet." Sir A. C. Lyall, in a paper of profound ability—the fourth in the series on "The Great Religions of the World"—describes the beliefs and the outlook of Brahmanism. W. D. Howells inaugurates his new connection with the Review with a study of "The New Historical Romances," in which he criticises that class of fiction with a kindly but a scathing pen, and Nora Hopper, an Irish poetess, contributes two Christmas carols—"The Eve of Mary" and "Carol of Mary and Marianne."

The cover of the December number of The National Magazine is typical of the holiday season, and its pages afford a Christmas feast of good things. "The Treaty Signed on the Sea" is a poem commemorating one of the thrilling deeds of heroism that have drawn closer the bonds of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. Joe Mitchell Chapple's symposium of "Affairs at Washington" brings the reader almost into a personal acquaintance with the men who are making the history of the nation at Washington. "A Census Prophecy of a Century Ago" presents an able forecast of the growth of population in America. "The Festival Spirit in Art" deals with holiday observances in all ages as portrayed by famous painters. In the article entitled "Early Life of Edwin M. Stanton" one obtains an intimate conception of the influences that moulded the character of Lincoln's Secretary of War. "Coal Mining at the North Pole" deals with a subject with which few people are familiar. The number is rich in Christmas stories, poems and drawings.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

(Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.)

The eyes of the world were on Napoleon—this, the first anniversary of the overthrow of the directory at Paris, by which Bonaparte had taken the government of France into his own hands. The sun of his fortunes, now rising rapidly, dazzled all Europe, and made even Great Britain blink at the glare. A year as first consul had given him all the powers of a monarch, and he had used them with telling effect. Early in 1800 he had taken up his abode at the Tuileries, and at once formed a ministry. Here he planned a campaign that would bring every nation to his feet and leave him sighing for more worlds to conquer—the map of Europe was to be the map of France.

England and Austria had refused to treat with Napoleon until the Bourbons should be restored to the throne of France, and the most energetic preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war were begun. Napoleon's plan was to deal Austria, his worst Continental enemy, a double blow. A French army of 120,000 men, under Moreau, advanced into Germany, gaining several victories and compelling the Austrians to a hasty retreat. Another, under Massena, had invaded Italy, but was compelled to surrender to the Austrians at Genoa. On hearing of Massena's failure Bonaparte himself started to Italy at the head of 50,000 troops. He crossed the Alps at the difficult pass of Great St. Bernard. Difficulties almost insurmountable presented themselves. Precipices, ravines and eternal snows seemed to forbid a passage; but the army followed a narrow pass known to no living creature but the chamois and the hunter. The artillery was taken apart, and the pieces were placed in the hollow trunks of trees, which were drawn across the mountains by soldiers. The troops were encouraged by the music of the bands, and where the ascent was most difficult the drum beat a charge. The Austrians were completely surprised when Napoleon's army suddenly appeared on the Italian plains. June 9 a part of the French army under General Lannes defeated the Austrians at Montebello; and five days later Napoleon, at the head of 20,000 men, encountered 30,000 Austrians, under General Melas, at the village of Marengo, and completely overthrew the Austrian army.

Moreau, during all this, had not been idle. May 3 he defeated the Austrians at Engen. Two days later he did likewise at Moeskirch; while May 9 he won a signal victory at Biberach, Wurtemburg, where the Austrians were under Kray. June 19 Moreau totally defeated the army at Hochstadt, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria. Napoleon's victory at Marengo had made him master of Italy, and Moreau was ready to strike the final blow with his army in Germany. The moment was not ripe, however, until December 3, when at Hohenlinden Moreau won the day in one of the hardest-fought battles of the year. It brought the peace of Luneville. In the meantime, during November, Marshal Macdonald, with 15,000 French troops, had crossed the Alps into Italy at the difficult pass of Splugen, thus increasing the French forces in Italy to 100,000 men.

Napoleon had returned to Paris. His triumph was complete.

Among the births of the year of persons who won fame in life were the following:

John S. Chauncey, American naval officer.

Jakob Leonard Cholzko, Polish historian.

Cinque, chief of the Mendi Africans.

William Clancy, Irish Roman Catholic Bishop in America.

George W. F. V. Clarendon, fourth earl of England.

Lyman Cobb, American author.

Stephen Caldwell, American lawyer and benefactor.

Thomas Count de Conway, Irish general in the American Revolution.

Parsons Cook, American Congregational clergyman and journalist.

George U. Cookman, English Methodist Episcopal preacher in America.

Mark Antony Cooper, American lawyer and statesman.

THE ROOT OF THE SUBSIDY SCHEME.

[New York Times.]

The ship subsidy bill now before Congress contains in its preamble the following curious statement: "Whereas, the profitable employment of the surplus productive power of the farms, factories, mines, forests and fisheries of the United States imperatively demands the increase of foreign commerce, therefore" the annexed subsidies shall be paid.

The subsidies provided for amount to $3,000,000 a year for the next 20 years, or $180,000,000 in all. The professed purpose of paying them is to promote foreign commerce. To this end each vessel is to be paid a certain sum per gross ton per mile for outward and inward bound voyages while engaged in foreign trade. The details of the terms on which the subsidies are to be paid are somewhat complicated, but it is estimated that a steamer of 10,000 tons gross tonnage plying between England and the United States and having a speed of 20 knots can receive, if there is enough to go around, an annual payment of $108,000. This is five per cent on $2,160,000.

If we suppose that the scramble for the subsidy is so great that no one steamer can draw more than $100,000, it would still be gaining for its owners interest on $2,000,000 at five per cent. If the Treasury were to turn over to the owners of such a vessel $2,000,000 for 20 years without interest, the gratuity to the beneficiaries would be no greater and the cost to the Treasury would be less, for it would get its money back. In the case described, there is not the slightest evidence that a pound of freight would be carried that is not now carried, or that the rates of freight now charged would be reduced by one cent. We may add that the owners of vessels of this sort are now making good profits, and their sole known difficulty is in supplying the existing demand.

The plea that the subsidies will promote foreign trade is plainly an erroneous one. But it is claimed that the profits of running vessels with this subsidy will induce Americans to build ships, and thus the American shipbuilding industry will be extended. As a matter of fact—not of theory, but of cold fact—the American shipbuilders can, if they choose, already build ships more cheaply than their foreign competitors. This statement is made by one of their own customers. Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, said in Chicago recently that, having use for ships, he had caused inquiries to be made, and found that he could have them constructed here for $400,000 or $500,000 less for each ship than on the Clyde in Scotland, the seat of the British shipbuilding industry. He declared that if any legislation were needed in the direction of encouragement to shipbuilding, he would prefer that the duty should be taken off the plates that go into ships. At present even that measure is not actually needed, as our steel masters can undersell their rivals on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Hill's statement really strikes at the root of the whole subsidy scheme. It is at the very best only a waste of the public money; at its worst it is diverting public money for private profit. Neither the owners nor the builders of ships have the slightest claim to contributions from their fellow citizens. A direct subsidy on wheat raised and exported or on steel and iron, or on buildings, would be just as excusable, and less liable to abuse. Every end sought that it is legitimate to seek, in the subsidy scheme, can be reached through the opening of the shipmarkets of the world to Americans wishing to buy ships. And according to the explicit statement of Mr. Hill, they would even then be able to buy at home cheaper than anywhere else.

WEST POINT HAZING.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It is a well known fact that a Hebrew cadet at either West Point or Annapolis is subjected to every conceivable indignity and every possible form of brutality that can be inflicted anywhere in sight of the ordinary methods of hazing; and it is equally true that a cadet of either of those institutions who is a sincerely religious man and who aims to live a consistent religious life is subjected to insult and brutality at almost every turn. In other words, the cadets at West Point and Annapolis, who are the beneficiaries of the government, assume to make unwritten laws for themselves, which practically exclude from the ordinary benefits of those institutions, both the Hebrew and the religious Christian.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the Military Academy, has made informal investigation of the charges of the brutal hazing of Cadet Booz by his associates, and he is compelled to confess to the public that the accusations are substantially true. Booz was hated and brutally hazed by his classmates, chiefly because he chose to live a consistently religious life. For that offense to his classmates, he was insolently spoken of as "Bible Booz," and when Booz was forced into a dispute with one of his associates, who challenged him to a fist fight, a ring was pitched outside the precincts of the Academy, and Booz was hounded as a coward because he refused to fight his classmate, and was forced to drink a fiery liquid that blistered his throat as a punishment.

BANK NOTICES.

The National Exchange Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1900.

The Newport National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will take place on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at the banking house, 8 Washington square, 3:30 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

December 5, 1900.

Aquidneck National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

Union National Bank

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Stockholders of this bank are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the Choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATH'L B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

December 7, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

In the matter of
Benjamin F. Estes,
Bankrupt.
In Bankruptcy No. 132.

To the Creditors of Benjamin F. Estes, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, in said District, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the said Benjamin F. Estes has filed a petition in said District Court for a discharge; and that said Court on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1900, made an order that a hearing be had upon said petition on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., before said Court, at Providence, in said District, and that all creditors of said bankrupt who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

CHESTER W. BARROWS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Rain or snow tonight and Friday; colder; brisk to high westerly to northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Generally fair tonight; Friday fair; colder late tonight and Friday; brisk to high westerly to northwesterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The disturbance which was over the upper lake region yesterday morning has moved eastward to the upper St. Lawrence valley, causing brisk to moderately high southwesterly to westerly winds in the lake region, with light snow flurries in the St. Lawrence valley and northern New England. The disturbance in the western gulf has moved slowly northeastward, and is central this morning over southern Louisana, with lowest barometer of 29.88 inches at New Orleans; it is causing quite heavy rains in the western Gulf states. The low pressure over British Columbia and the northern Pacific coast has moved slowly eastward, but has developed little cloudiness. The temperature is higher in the Middle states and southern New England. Zero temperatures are reported in extreme northern New England and northern Minnesota, with coldest of 20 degrees below, north of Lake Superior. At 8 a. m. the temperature at Portland was 14, Boston 33, New York 36, Washington 36, New Orleans 66, St. Louis 30, Chicago 26, Bismarck 2, San Francisco 48.

J. W. SMITH,
L. F. O.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	44	46	48
Barometer,	29.80	29.71	29.69
Wind,	S W	S W.	S W
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 05 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... 23 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 07 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 m 19 m
High water ..... 0 h 41 m; 12 h 47 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 06 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 11 m
High water ..... 1 h 37 m; 13 h 44 m

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 06 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... 0 h 54 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 11 m
High water ..... 2 h 31 m; 14 h 41 m

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 07 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 13 m
Moon rises ..... 1 h 53 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 11 m
High water ..... 3 h 19 m; 15 h 30 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 48 m, W.
Full Moon, January 4, 19 h 14 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Levi Norbury—Turkeys; 3d page.
Landers & Son—Lamps, etc.; 5th page.
To Creditors of Benj. F. Estes; 4th page.
Boston Grocery—More Store Talk; 3d page.
Downing Bros.—Toilet Requisites; 2d page.
Washington Market—Turkeys, etc.; 3d page.
Wanted—Dressmaker's Apprentice; 7th page.
Carpenters' Tools, etc., at Auction; 8th page.
Sea Side Market—"Ideal" Turkeys; 3d page.
Wanted—Situation by Colored Woman; 7th page.
W. B. Sherman, Jr.—Christmas Percales; 3d p.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Smoking Jackets, etc.; 1st p.
Burlingame & Carry—Christmas Trees; 8th p.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block, Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
187 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.

An estate on Prospect Hill street, consisting of large dwelling and about 4,000 sq. ft. of land. Central location. Reasonable terms. Particulars of

HENRY BULL, JR.
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames street.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Lincoln Hammett & Co. is this day dissolved.

LINCOLN HAMMETT,
J. FRED WAGNER.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Lincoln Hammett & Co. should make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned, who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

LINCOLN HAMMETT.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Double Tenement Property For Sale.
On Howard street; an excellent double-tenement house; bath and modern improvements in each part. Income $300 yearly. Price $5,000.

Cottage off Rhode Island Avenue For Sale.
An attractive cottage residence, with all modern conveniences. In first-class condition. Price $5,000.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

DeBLOIS—In this city, 13th inst., N. James DeBlois, in his 45th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
BERTGEN—In this city, 13th inst., Carl Bertgen, aged 62 years.
Funeral services at Belmont Memorial Chapel, Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
STEVENS—In this city, 11th inst., James F. Stevens, aged 79 years and 6 months.
Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Draper, 20 Bull street, Friday noon at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial private.
SLADE—In Somerset, 11th inst., Jonathan Slade, in his 86th year.
TEASDALE—In Fall River, 11th inst., James H., son of William H. and the late Esther Teasdale, in his 21th year.
LUTHER—In Fall River, 11th inst., Edward E. Luther, in his 65th year.
KEELER—In Fall River, 11th inst., Mary B., wife of Arthur Keeler, in her 24th year.
BOURN—In Providence, 12th inst., Eleanor P., widow of Joseph H. Bourn.
ALBIGHT—In Providence, 12th inst., Edwin R. Albeat, in his 73d year.
LIVLEY—In Providence, 12th inst., Patrick Livley, in his 86th year.
SELBY—In Providence, 12th inst., Richard Selby, in his 63d year.
SPINK—In North Kingstown, 12th inst., Samuel A. Spink, in his 73d year.
HANCOCK—In Warren, 12th inst., Maria A., wife of Nathan Hancock, in her 76th year.
PERRY—In East Providence, 12th inst., Ruth Davis, widow of Sylvester R. Perry, in her 82d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street, Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

Church Street Property.

I HAVE AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF PROPERTY, WITH HOUSE OF TWO TENEMENTS, IN ALL 14 ROOMS; BATH, CLOSET AND BOWL TO EACH FLAT, AND IS HEATED BY STEAM. A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, IN EXCELLENT LOCATION, WHICH I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE OWNER TO SELL; FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
34 BROADWAY.

Telephone 359.

GRAIN

HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard B. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

Lot of Doors and Windows. Two Good Covered Wagons

AT LOW PRICE.

George O'Brien, Prison street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 207 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William G. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.
General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed painlessly. Dr. E. O HOLLOWAY, office 70 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. O. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 275-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.
QUICK LUNCH.
Fried Oysters to take out.
8 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.
29 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street,
ROOM 24.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. G. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Christmas Greens and Holly.

Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Hearts and trimming will arrive all fresh and green about the 15th. Wait for me if you want something fine.

I have some fine small Palms and Rubber Plants from 35c. up; a nice thing for a Christmas present.

I also have all kinds of Skates—both Ice and Rolling Skates.

I have just added a new line of Coffee and Tea Pots, etc., nickel plated on copper, that will last for 15 years. "Very cheap."

All kinds of Bulbs, and the Potting Soil to grow them in. At

Henry L. DeBlois, 80 Broadway.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

N. JAMES DEBLOIS.

Death of the Founder of the Firm of DeBlois & Eldridge.

Mr. N. James DeBlois, of the well known real estate firm of DeBlois & Eldridge of Newport and New York, died at his home on Gibbs avenue at 9:30 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness. For 25 years the deceased was afflicted with lung trouble, but it was not until six years ago that the disease took an unfavorable turn. The skill of the best physicians in the country was engaged and by the employment of the most modern medical methods his life was spared until now.

Mr. DeBlois was born in Columbus, Ga., 47 years ago. His parents owned large estates and many slaves. When the civil war broke out these estates were confiscated and the family was ruined, but the slaves were ever loyal to their former owners. Mr. DeBlois after the war was educated in the public schools of Newport and later attended the school conducted by the late Henry H. Fay.

After leaving Mr. Fay's school he entered the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, where he acquired a sound business training. During his seven years' service with that firm he was advanced step by step, and when he desired to sever his connection with the house was offered one of the most luerative positions in the gift of the firm. But he desired to go to Mobile in order to see if he could not regain a portion of the confiscated estate of the family. In Mobile he entered an insurance office, and there acquired a training which in later years inured to his benefit in the same line of business in this city.

In 1879 Mr. DeBlois returned from the South and became the principal clerk and accountant in the United States geological survey, located at Newport, under the superintendence of Professor Raphael Pumpelly, and afterwards was the principal assistant of the late Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., special agent of the United States census. His ability was seen at once by Colonel Waring, and he was entrusted with the most delicate work of the census bureau, being delegated to make extensive visits to all parts of the country.

Mr. DeBlois founded the real estate firm of J. Neilson Howard & Co., which later was known as DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge, and later still as DeBlois & Eldridge, Mr. Hunter having retired. The firm from the beginning was very successful; it is said to have made the largest individual sales of summer resort real estate of any in the land, and has a national reputation.

Mr. DeBlois retained consciousness until the last and no longer ago than yesterday summoned his partner, Mr. Henry F. Eldridge, from New York in order that he might bid him a last farewell and to complete all necessary details for the continuance of the business which he had founded.

The deceased's mother, Mrs. J. Amory DeBlois, has occupied a cottage on Gibbs avenue for several years. His brother, Dr. T. Amory DeBlois, is a well known Boston physician. Mr. DeBlois was a nephew of Dr. E. L. Cunningham of this city.

The flag on the Newport Reading Room, of which Mr. DeBlois was a member, is at half-staff on account of his death.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral, but it is understood the services will be of a private character.

NEWPORT CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Newport Catholic Association held a meeting last evening in St. Mary's hall for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee which has been looking for a place of meeting for the club. They submitted several locations which they had inspected and thought suitable for the purpose of a club of this kind. After the report had been read by the president the several locations were submitted to the members for their choice and that which was deemed most desirable was the building of the Industrial Trust Company on Thames street. The committee was given power to hire these rooms, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

A house committee consisting of Thomas H. Reagan, William J. Lynch, Alfred Bullett, Thomas F. Nolan and John A. Murphy, Jr., and an entertainment committee, consisting of Arthur Leary, J. Henry Cremin, Timothy J. Sullivan, L. Connette, H. A. Martin, Neil Callahan, John T. Flood and William F. Sullivan, were selected.

A PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL LUCE.

Some time ago the friends of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N. (retired), persuaded him to sit for a portrait to be placed in the Naval War College, and Frederick H. Vinton, a well known Boston artist, was commissioned to execute the work, which was to be paid for by subscription. The portrait has been completed and the first public view of it will be had at the reception to be given Saturday afternoon by Captain French E. Chadwick, president of the War College, and Mrs. Chadwick at the college.

Admiral Luce was one of the founders of the War College and its first president and has retained a warm interest in the institution, as well as in other naval matters, to the present time. Although he has been on the retired list since August 24, 1889, he is still active and would gladly give his services to the country in active work as well as in an advisory character, if the rules of the department permitted. He has made his home with his daughters in Newport since his retirement, making his legal residence here and being interested in the civil and social life of the city.

The portrait is said to be an excellent likeness and when hung in the library of the War College will unquestionably be an inspiration to the coming generations of naval officers for the sturdy, honest work for their country which has been the keystone of Admiral Luce's career in the service of the United States navy.

HIGH PRAISE FOR CULHANE, CHACE & WESTON.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, speaking of Culhane, Chace & Weston's Minstrels, which will be seen at the Opera House for three performances this week, says: "They gave the best minstrel performance of the year at the Lyceum last night to a crowded house. The singing contingent of this company is away ahead of the usual run of minstrel companies, the work of the Imperial Four meeting with unstinted applause. The first part is bright and lively, William H. Chace keeping the audience in roars of laughter. The olio is made up of bright and sparkling novelties, La Rue & Stanwood in a musical act meeting with great approval. Mullen & Vonder in a comedy acrobatic act created no end of fun while on the stage. The well-known three St. Felix sisters in a black-face and singing and dancing act were a great feature. The magnificent costuming of the act, the sweet singing and the graceful dancing have never been excelled in our city. The music by the Challenge Orchestra was highly appreciated and the performance was voted high class by all present."

AT THE NEWPORT SHIPYARD.

The old workshop at the Newport shipyard was yesterday torn down to make way for the new shop, work on the foundation of which had already been begun. The new shop will be 28 by 83 feet and two and a half stories high. Besides giving increased accommodations for shop work, the new structure will afford much additional storage room, which has been much needed, the demand increasing every year as yacht owners realize that this is a good place to store their property.

The old shop was built about 16 years ago by Crowley & Hayes, and was the last of the old buildings to go. Everything now in the yard is new and up-to-date, having been built by the late T. P. Crowley within a few years. The new shop was also in his plans and would probably have been built before had he lived.

NEWPORT ANIMALS WIN AT PHILADELPHIA.

At the cat show in Philadelphia this week, in connection with the annual exhibition of the Keystone Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, the Oasis Cattery of this city, owned by Mrs. M. B. Thurston, is represented by a string of eight Persian and Angora cats. In the awards by the judges Mrs. Thurston received six first prizes, and two specials; these six firsts also carry with them six silver medals offered by the Beresford Cat Club of Chicago for the best exhibits by members of that organization. In addition, Mrs. Thurston's Cossett, imported from England, was awarded the challenge silver cup, for the "best cat in the show."

In the Belgian hare section of the same exhibition, Duke of Osmond, from the Longmeadow warren, Middletown, was awarded second prize among a large entry list.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

A very pretty home wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Marchant, in Warren, R. I., when John A. Carr of this place was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Amelia Berg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Berg of Copenhagen, Denmark. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wiggin of the Warren Baptist Church.

As the wedding march was being played by Miss Marchant the bridal party entered the parlor, where they were met by the groom, attended by his best man, Mr. Howard DeWolf. The bride was gowned in white satin en train, trimmed with rare lace and orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet of Empress Victoria roses. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Lena Berg, and was given away by Dr. Marchant.

After the ceremony a reception was held, when Mr. and Mrs. Carr received the congratulations of their friends, and later left for a trip to Washington. On their return they will make their home at Maple Hill in this place, which has been the residence of the Carr family since the days of Caleb Carr, who was governor of Rhode Island in Colonial days.

There were numerous useful and ornamental presents, among which were a large painting of the bride's father and some beautiful embroideries from Copenhagen. Guests were present from Providence, Barrington, Portsmouth and Jamestown.

Mr. Samuel Smith and his daughter, Miss Annie Smith, returned yesterday from a visit to relatives in Toronto, Canada.

Isabella C. Watson has sold to C. E. B. Carr her interest in the homestead of the late Peleg C. Carr, situated on the Shore road.

The Beaver Tail is now landing at Knowles wharf, where a temporary slip has been built.

Today Mr. Eben N. Tefft killed two handsome turkeys, which will be shipped to England for Christmas.

IN A FALL RIVER HAT FACTORY.

Employment of Foreign Women Denounced by the Federation of Labor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The first business transacted by the Federation of Labor meeting today was the adoption of a resolution disapproving of the importation of lace makers to Secon, Ill., for work in an established industry in the United States. Copies were ordered sent to President McKinley, Secretary of the Treasury Gage and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly.

A resolution was also passed, directing the executive council to take such action as is necessary to have an eight-hour bill introduced in the legislatures of the states where such a law does not prevail.

A sharp debate arose over the consideration of a resolution denouncing a hat factory at Fall River, Mass., for the alleged substitution of foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats. The resolution further declared that the United States government has for the past three years placed all orders for army hats with this factory, and registered a protest against the further placing of hat orders with any non-union concern. The resolution was adopted.

TO CARRY ITS OWN COAL.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Use a Large Fleet of Barges and Tugs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Owners of coal-carrying vessels express the fear that in the near future a considerable share of this lucrative trade will be taken away from them. This belief is occasioned by the fact that the Staples Coal Company of Taunton, Mass., a corporation closely allied with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has now under construction at Bath, Me., eight huge barges and a sea-going tug. Some of these barges will carry 3,000 tons of coal and can be manned by a crew of four men, whereas a schooner of the same capacity would require a crew four times as large.

It is the opinion among shippers that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to construct a fleet of coal carriers sufficient to enable it to cope with such conditions as arose last winter, when coal freights to New England ports went as high as $2.25. The Staples Coal Company's fleet at present numbers about 45 barges and five powerful tugs.

WILL CONTINUE TO PAY.

Harlem Savings Bank Not Frightened by the Run.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The run on the Harlem Savings Bank was continued today. Two hours before the time for the bank to open for business there were 350 depositors in line waiting to draw their money. President Tooker of the bank said today:

"We have not the slightest intention of taking advantage of the 60 days' notice we are allowed by law. As fast as the depositors come and as fast as we can we will pay—today, tomorrow and the next day, or as long as the run continues."

EVANSTON'S STRONG MAN.

All Western College Records Broken in a Strength Test.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Fred L. Dindhammer of Northwestern Academy yesterday broke all the Western college records in a strength test taken at the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, under the supervision of Director Dass. Dindhammer scored a total of 4,652 points. The best previous college record in the West was 4,238, made by Alfred W. Pinco of the University of Chicago February 16 last. The marks scored by Dindhammer were as follows: Arms 1,180; legs, 2,804; trunk, 639; total, 4,432. Dindhammer is 23 years of age, weighs only 150 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches.

TRUCK BROKE ON A SWITCH.

Cars Thrown Over an Embankment and Three Passengers Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 13.—A special to the Miner from Great Falls, Mont., says: Great Northern passenger train No. 3, west-bound, was wrecked near Brockton, 81 miles east of Glasgow. Three passengers were killed and many injured.

Dead—Aged woman, name unknown; her daughter, Mrs. Watson, residence unknown, thrown through window, glass severing her jugular vein; Russian child, name unknown.

The bodies have been taken to Glasgow, where the inquest will be held. The train was running about 45 miles an hour when a truck broke down while passing a switch. The engine and three cars passed over in safety, but the next four cars pitched over an embankment. Three sleepers remained on the rails.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Independent Manufacturers Declare War on the Glass Trust.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Plain Dealer says: The meeting of the independent glass manufacturers, which has just come to a close in this city, promises to have a marked effect upon that industry in the United States. Practically every independent glass manufacturer in the country attended in person or was represented by proxy at the meeting.

The preliminary steps were taken towards the formation of a strong and complete organization, the purpose of which will be to force the American Window Glass Company, better known as the Window Glass Trust, to make terms with the independent manufacturers. Otherwise, a war to the death will be inaugurated.

Crown Prince of Sweden at Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 13.—Crown Prince Gustave, who has been acting as regent during the illness of his father, King Oscar, has arrived here. A meeting of the cabinet will be held today and Premier Steen will give a banquet tonight.

An Antarctic expedition, headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, will leave in August.

BANNER NIGHT AT THE FAIR.

Last evening was the banner night of the week at the Carpenters and Joiners' Union's fair in Masonic hall. The special guests included His Honor, Mayor Boyle, and all the members of the board of aldermen, in addition to the local Machinists and Boilermakers' and the Plumbers' unions. President Lucas of the Carpenters' union opened the fair for the evening with an address thanking the visitors for their presence. Mayor Boyle responded briefly, acknowledging the courtesies of the union and thanking the members of the board of aldermen for their presence, saying that the Board of 1900 on this occasion was a record-breaker.

There was a good patronage of the various features of the fair and the relief fund of the union will receive a substantial increase from the evening's business.

The prize for the best score in the shooting gallery for the evening, a case of pipes, was won by Mr. J. Allen, who made a clean score, 60 out of a possible 60 points. The prize for the best scoring during the week is a Winchester rifle.

Among the other prizes awarded during the evening were the following: Umbrella, to T. H. Reagan; pair of shoes, to James E. Leddy; guess cake, to Miss Fanny Oxx; lady's hat, to T. H. Marks.

The Knights of Sherwood Forest and the Boilermakers' union will attend tonight.

A CURIOUS RUNAWAY.

There was a curious runaway on the Point recently, a milk wagon with a horse in front and a cow tied behind furnishing the fun. The horse acted as a motor and the cow as a brake. The horse ran and the cow dragged reluctant behind, but the horse was easily taking first money in the contest when Contractor Morgan's horse and wagon were struck on Bridge street. This outfit was capsized, the horse being thrown so that his legs were in the air and his head against a fence. The harness and shaft were broken, but the horse escaped injury. The runaway was stopped near the engine house, not damaged.

CHANGING TRACKS AT THE TIVERTON BRIDGE.

The last vessel has passed through the old draw in the railway bridge at Tiverton and the construction gang is now busy fitting in the opening and laying tracks across it, to connect with the new bridge. This work, it is expected, will be finished this week, when the old track will be abandoned and trains will be run over the new track on the new drawbridge. The old track will then be taken down opposite the draw openings in the new bridge and the openings will be dredged to admit the passage of vessels. This will take but a few days. Eventually there will be 25 feet depth of water in the new draw opening, but as soon as there is enough water for the passage of the Seaconnet boat the new draw will go into commission. Until this is the case the Queen City will, on pleasant days, run to Little Compton via Brenton's Point.

SALE OF THAMES STREET PROPERTY.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the heirs of the late Thomas Coggeshall, the buildings and land at 144 Thames street, with the various houses on the south side of Melville court, bounded westerly on Thames street, southerly on land formerly of James F. Mayberry, easterly on land in the occupation of the Hazard Memorial School, northerly on land belonging to the heirs of the late Henry Bull, known as the Opera House estate, then westerly on land of the heirs or devisees of Edward A. Sherman, deceased, northerly by the same along the northern side of Melville court. The purchasers are Peter King and Angus McLeod.

ST. JOSEPH HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the St. Joseph Holy Name Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John D. Curran.
Vice President—Joseph A. Murphy.
Recording Secretary—Alfred O'Connor.
Financial Secretary—Frank Heffernan.
Treasurer—Dennis J. Curran.
Marshal—Michael Mascia.

WHAT THE IRISH SING.

[The Nineteenth Century.]

And what are the songs the Irish sing? The better educated or the more well-to-do of the people sing Moore's melodies or political ballads such as "The Rising of the Moon," "The West's Awake," "God Save Ireland," "The Wearing of the Green"—ballads which tell of the ancient glories and the modern woe of the country; but the songs which are most popular with the lower class of the Irish peasants are those rude and quaint effusions called "street ballads," from the fact that they are sung by the vagrant dealers in this form of literature, in the streets of towns and villages. They are also known as "Come all Ye's," because they often open with the words, "Come all ye sons of Erin," or "Come all ye pious Catholics," or "Come all ye tender lovers," according as patriotism, religion, or love forms the subject of the theme. These street ballads are a distinctive or national feature of Irish life. They are unknown, so far as I have been able to gather, in other parts of the kingdom. Printed on long, narrow slips of rough gray paper in worn and battered type, full of typographical errors, adorned with rude woodcuts having no relation whatever to the subject of the song, these ballads, in language often devoid of rhyme and reason, oftener imitated and bombastic, sprinkled with grotesque classical allusions of florid and flowery turns of speech, (typical of the Celt's passion for rhetoric and high-sounding phrases), deal with some political, agrarian, or religious events of the hour, or, failing these topical subjects, with the old, old story of romantic loves as it appeals to the mind of the Irish peasant. The makers of these ballads—itinerant vagabonds for the most part—are the bards of the humble cabins of Ireland. They are the only poets who have touched the hearts of the lower orders of the peasantry; and as they chant their ballads—for they are singers as well as poets—to old, familiar airs, at fairs, markets, sports, and political meetings, their effusions have a large sale at a penny or a halfpenny each.

Some complaint is made that the President has not shown a good literary style in composition in his message. If they would keep still about it, very few persons would know it. The two pages effectually prevented most people from hunting for such defects.—[New Bedford Standard.

UNTIL XMAS
$5.00
Will buy
GUARANTEED.
Solid Gold-Rimmed Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
$4.50 and $4.00
Will buy
Solid Gold Rimless Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Your eyes will be scientifically examined and glasses accurately fitted.
ESTABLISHED 1881.
Mueller,
Scientific Optician
.06 Bellevue Ave

OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

Indicates Suspension of Transport Service to Cuba and Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—There has been a "shake-up" lately in the army transport service, and eight officials and clerks at the government pier, Brooklyn, have been dismissed by an order from Quartermaster General M. J. Luddington. The reason assigned is that the work on transport Kilpatrick having been completed, and that vessel, with the Buford, having been transferred to the Pacific fleet, there is a consequent reduction in the business to be transacted in this port. The men were selected for dismissal, it is stated, because they drew the largest salaries.

Shipping men are of the opinion that the dismissals indicate that the government contemplates a total or partial suspension of the transport service between this port and Cuba and Porto Rico.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Max Agassiz of Boston is guest of Mr. Roland King.

—Work has been resumed on the sewer in Prospect Hill street.

—Schooner Surveyor has been hauled out for painting, at the shipyard.

—Mr. Leopold Hertgen of Newark, N. J., is here to attend the funeral of his brother Carl Hertgen.

—The committee on city property has signed the lease with Mr. D. E. Sullivan for the old city hall.

—The work of laying a board floor in the street commissioner's office in the new City Hall has been begun.

—Mr. H. F. Eldridge has qualified as a member of the park commission, to which position he was recently appointed by Mayor Boyle.

—Department Commander Walter A. Read will make an official visit to Gen. G. K. Warren Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Thursday evening, December 27.

—The Girls' Club of Trinity Parish will hold a sale Saturday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the parish house. Chocolate and tea will be served. The proceeds are to be devoted to the work of the club.

—The 28-foot cutter which has been changed into a sloop at the Newport shipyard, for the Training Station, was put outdoors from the shop yesterday, but has not yet been launched. It makes a very pretty sloop.

—The weather today shows a decided change from that of the rest of the week. The mercury in the thermometer is looking up, the ice is melting, the sidewalks have been cleared of snow and ice, and the mud on Thames street has become soft enough to allow the sweepers to clean the streets.

—Charles E. Lawton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has extended an invitation to Department Commander Read and staff to visit the post Wednesday evening of next week. It was hoped to have him last night, but he went to Washington to attend the exercises in that city yesterday.

—The first Assembly ball, which is always a notable event in New York society, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in that city this evening. Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will receive the guests. The cotillon, which will be danced after supper, will be led by Mr. Craig W. Wadsworth, and several dinner parties will be given previous to the ball.

It Would Seem as If the Story Was Exaggerated.

Joe Jefferson, of Rip Van Winkle fame, said in New York recently, in one of his felicitous speeches, "If I could say the half I mean, you wouldn't think I meant the half I said."

So it is in reference to the values we have to offer in Lamps. If we were to use half the forceful language that they truly deserve it might seem as if half were exaggerations—but our stock bears marks of distinction. Here's richness you don't see elsewhere, and in finer Lamp. You see no two styles alike. Our imported globes and shades have no duplicates.

We have gathered together the best of all manufacturers and priced them all at figures that mean so much to you. We want you to inspect these Lamps and we are sure you can truly say we have seen "none such" in the city. **They are Gems of the Season.**

Beautiful All Glass Banquet Lamps
Princess Lamps in china, glass or metal.
Table Lamps, wide selection.
Separate Globes and Shades, imported or domestic.
Shade Frames, all sizes and shapes.
Fine Candles, plain colors or decorated.
Christmas-Tree Candles, of the better grade.
Candle Shades. The assortment large and varied.
The Hood Candlestick for Reading.
A pleasing gift for papa.

Landers & Son,
167 THAMES STREET.

Typhoid Fever.
AVOID TYPHOID FEVER BY DRINKING OUR
Pure Distilled Water.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 140 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., CHEMISTS.
Telephone No. 220.
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooneys', 251 Thames St.

Useful Presents.

Carpet Sweeper (Bissell's),	$2.25
Shoe Blacking Case,	.95
Medicine Case,	1.50
Child's Morris Chair,	.98
Carver and Fork,	.95
Miller Lamp with Shade,	1.45
Umbrella Stands,	1.45
Rocking Chairs,	.98
Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots,	.90

Walsh Bros.

Christmas Shoppers
WILL FIND AT OUR PLACE A SELECT AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Toys, Dolls,
Sterling Silver Novelties,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Articles, etc., etc.,
WELL SUITED FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
While our PRICES are, without exception, the LOWEST in the city.
Lem's
76 BROADWAY.

The Brightest Thing
On record, the light produced by the
KERN BURNER,
That saves 80 per cent over old old style fish-tail burner or the present electric light. Call and see them as they work.

Goods in Season.
Coal Hods,
Coal Scoops,
Ash Cans,
Weather Strips,
Door Checks,
And you should understand that we represent the factory for Bissell's wares—the very best things made.

Oil Heaters.
Get the Miller patterns; do not smoke or smell, heat well, can be run low, are safe for bedroom use. See our prices. A Miller Lamp complete for $1.85, nickeled and a beauty.
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FOX FARMING.

Reynard Raised and Protected in Alaska for His Valuable Fur.

[Boston Herald.]

Of all the measures taken by the United States government to protect the fur-bearing animals of Alaska, the encouragement of fox farming has been considered most remarkable. When the plan was proposed some years ago the hardy pioneers and prospectors of this northern territory were more sceptical of its success than anybody else. That foxes could be made tame, like dogs or cats, and fed almost from the hands of the fox farmer, seemed incredible, and the protection and propagation of these animals, as if they were sheep, was by many believed to be impossible. Yet the fact is that there are 35 islands, to the eastward and westward of this port, where foxes are being raised in this way. The object, of course, is to produce valuable furs for sale in the markets of the United States and Europe.

Each of the fox farmers is a sort of monarch of his little island or locality where his fox farm is situated. Some are whites and some are Alaskan Indians or Esquimaux. Usually a farm is conducted by a white man with native assistants. It is the hope of the government that the industry will become a source of support for the natives, who are always poor, and sometimes dependent.

The fox farms obtained their first stock, in most cases, from St. George, one of the seal islands. It is significant to note that St. George has now but a few relics of its former glory in precious fur-bearing animals. The same may be said of other islands of the famous Pribiloff group. In 1893, special efforts were made to protect the foxes of those sub-Arctic islands against indiscriminate slaughter. In the 20 years from 1870 to 1890 probably not less than 20,000 blue foxes were killed on the Pribiloff Islands. The natives did most of the killing, being encouraged to do so, of course, by the whalers and the commercial companies doing business in Behring sea and the Arctic. This year the price paid in trade for each skin was not more than 50 cents. The furs sell readily in San Francisco for from $10 to $15 each, and those of extra fine quality bring more. In the 20 years at the end of the century, the natives of this group of islands have probably received something like $10,000 for their fox skins. It is a safe estimate to say that the whalers and commercial agents who have bought them have received in San Francisco not less than $200,000 for their purchases from the natives.

Nobody seems to know who conceived the idea of fox farming. It is enough to say that the moving cause was the rapid depletion of the fur-bearing animals, especially foxes, and the feeling that something unusual must be done to protect these valuable animals from extinction.

On St. George island a few years ago a special agent of the Treasury Department, during a particularly severe winter when the fall of snow was much heavier than usual and when the ice of the Behring sea remained around the shores of the island until midsummer, discovered that the foxes were dying off in large numbers of starvation. With the assistance of natives he distributed a supply of seal flesh and other food in places where the foxes would find it. The death from starvation was checked. Then is reason to believe that the idea of fox farming was suggested by this action. If foxes could be fed in their native haunts in the hills, could they not be fed on ranches, where in the course of time they would become accustomed to the sight of human beings, and finally be partially domesticated? A few years' experiment has shown that this idea is not so visionary as it seemed.

The authority under which fox farming is carried on is found in a law passed by Congress about 20 years ago. That law enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to lease unproductive islands and tracts on the mainland. When the idea of establishing fox ranches was suggested an island was leased by a venturesome experimenter for $100 per annum. This price became the fixed price for similar ventures, until now there are 35 islands leased for terms of from one to five years to as many different fox farmers.

Typical fox farms, or ranches, are found on Kadiak island and on the smaller islands in Prince Williams sound and its vicinity. Since fox farming was begun on each of these islands the number of animals has increased 50 per cent, and the number of pelts secured for market each year has increased in about the same ratio. At Dutch Harbor and at Unalaska, around on the Aleutian bay, the commercial companies are watching the experiment with a great deal of interest. Both the companies having stations here possess large stores of furs, the stock filling the attic rooms in three or four buildings. As yet none of the commercial companies, however, has started a fox farm on its own account.

Revenue cutter Rush recently called at Dutch Harbor, having been under orders to make a cruise among the fox islands and inspect the progress of fox farming. The experiences of the officers were novel and interesting in the extreme. In almost every case the farmer interviewed on the subject of his industry had an interesting report to give.

On Long Island it was learned that not a fox was to be found when the farm was established. The proprietor, a man by the name of Washburn, had paid $200 for a single pair of foxes, with which breeding was begun. These animals were of the blue variety, the skins of which are worth about $15 in the markets of the United States. They were brought from the Pribiloff islands, where the finest specimen of blue fox is found, and the price represented the cost of capturing them alive and transporting them to Long Island, the site of the proposed farm. Some wooden buildings were erected on the ranch and the foxes were turned loose. They multiplied rapidly, and killing has already begun at the rate of a few scores each year. No females are killed.

On this island and on Kadiak, the animals have become so tame that they do not hesitate to approach the buildings of the ranch when they are hungry, and finding always that no harm but acceptable food awaits their coming, they are every year becoming less timid.

When any foxes are to be killed, they are caught in box traps, baited with meat, and their final disposition is accomplished out of sight of the other animals. So, if a fox has all the cunning and shrewdness which ancient fables credit him with possessing, there is nothing on these fox farms to lead him to suspect a violent death at the hands of his keepers.

The ranchers feed their animals on fish, with which the neighboring waters are swarming, and with all sorts of refuse animal matter, wherever found. While the adult animals always maintain a good deal of their native shyness, the pup foxes can be brought up almost as if they were kittens.

Little has been done in the way of fox farming except with blue foxes. White foxes are also valuable for their furs, but the market value is not so high, although they are more rare in the southern part of Alaska. Ranchers would be very glad if they could successfully raise the silver gray fox. The fur of this animal brings from $200 to $300 in the markets of the world, and for enduring beauty is surpassed by scarcely any fur found in Alaska or the Arctic. The silver gray is so fierce and intractable in its nature, however, that it positively refuses to sojourn near the haunts of men, and it is believed to be a hopeless task to superintend its propagation and care.

No encouragement is given to the white foxes to multiply. They are not only less valuable, but they show a constant tendency to cross breeds with the blue fox, the result being to produce a much less beautiful blue fur. Natives and old timers in Alaska say that the blue fox was many years ago much more beautiful than it is now. The white fox did not originally live in proximity to the blue fox, but is supposed to have migrated by means of the ice from the mainland to St. George and St. Paul in the Pribiloff group. There the commingling of the two species was soon evident. The blue fur became ashy in hue, and although still beautiful and valuable, is quite different from the original blue described by the traders of long ago.

The government officers on the Rush believe that the industry of fox farming should be encouraged by reducing the rental of the small islands, where the ranches are established, to a lower figure than $100 a year. With proper encouragement they believe the industry would spread throughout the Aleutian chain, even to the island of Attu, the westernmost possession of the United States, where already foxes have become so perfectly domesticated that they live in near proximity to the dwellings of the native Aleuts.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. F. P. Sands has returned from New York.

—Mr. J. T. Donovan is confined to his house by illness.

—Captain Frank Smith of Wickford was a visitor here yesterday.

—Mr. Hornee Yewell of New Mexico has joined his family here.

—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Barker have gone to Florida for the winter.

—Mr. Joseph W. Albro has returned from a visit to New York and New Jersey.

—Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will sail for Europe Saturday, to remain abroad for an indefinite period.

—Ensign Curtin, in charge of torpedo boat Foote, is the officer who made a long distance record during the war, receiving the surrender of Ponce by telephone.

—By the retirement this week of Captain Lowe, Commander J. J. Hunker of the Training Station was advanced to the grade of captain. He will soon go to Washington to take his examination for promotion.

—The C. E. Spooner Company is having an addition built to its granary on Commercial wharf that will be essentially as large as the main building. It will practically enclose Mr. Robert D. Coggeshall's blacksmith shop, long an interesting relic of olden times.

—Training ship Monongahela, now at New York, is expected here the first of next week to take on a draft of 240 boys and sail on a winter cruise. The draft is ready for the ship and can be put on board at once. Training ship Essex, now on her way to Hampton Roads from Porto Rico, is also expected soon at the station to take another draft.

—On the way from Wickford last night George W. Pascoe created a disturbance on board steamer H. S. Caswell and to protect the boat he was "assaulted" by Engineer McCool. Pascoe insisted upon taking out five coals from under the boiler. This morning Pascoe swore out a warrant against the engineer but it is thought that the latter will be acquitted.

NEWPORTERS IN A SARATOGA RACING SYNDICATE.

The Saratoga Racing Association property at Saratoga Springs has been sold to a syndicate composed of William C. Whitney, Perry Belmont, Alfred Featherstone, P. R. Hitchcock, T. Hitchcock, Jr., John Sanford, R. T. Wilson, Jr., J. H. Alexander and P. J. Dwyer. The price paid amounted to 75 cents on the dollar of the original stock subscribed, or $245,750. The sale means much to the town of Saratoga, for there will probably be now from 17 to 20 open days' racing during the summer, and under the management of the syndicate the racing will be only of the cleanest characters.

HOUSE CULTURE OF THE FOREIGN GRAPE.

[Dresser's Monthly.]

The time will probably come, in America, when the European grape will again be a valuable commercial fruit, as it was formerly, the fruit selling readily at $1.50 a pound. The cultivation went down for several reasons, among them the fear of competition with the out-door grown European grapes from California, the injury to the roots by the phylloxera, and the difficulty of getting intelligent labor to manage the vines properly. It is clear, however, that no more fear of competition with the Californian product need be feared than with the Spanish grapes that come in barrels of cork dust from the Old World. These are very good in their way, and will usually bring remunerative returns, though the figures be small. There is no comparison between these in quality as compared with those grown under glass, by one who knows his business. This has been abundantly proved in England. The Spanish grapes come to England and are sold by auction by the 10,000 barrels at a time, and bring no more than six pence or ninepence a pound in the famous Covent Garden Market, while the home-grown Muscats and Black Hamburgs bring comparatively enormous prices.

In our country, it was once thought to be absurd to try to raise tomatoes at a profit under glass; in winter, on account of the shipments from Florida and the West India islands. But it has been a profitable business of late years, by reason of the superior quality of the home-grown article.

A GREAT SURPRISE

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25c. and 50c.

AZTEC RELICS.

Excavators in the City of Mexico Unearthing Archaeological "Finds"

Right in the busiest part of the modern City of Mexico, the bustling square about the big cathedral, workers employed by Señor Leopoldo Batres, director and conservator of the National Museum, are still almost daily unearthing remarkable archaeological "finds." In addition to those already described, the latest and most valuable is nothing less than a part of the coatepantli, or famous old "Wall of Serpents," which surrounded the great Aztec teocalli.

The section of wall found a few days ago is in the street just back of the cathedral. It was part of the northern wall surrounding the old Aztec temple. The section is about 20 metres in length, about eight feet high and of great thickness. The top of the wall was found about 12 feet below the surface, and is crumbling. The entire top of it has not yet been uncovered, and its thickness can only be approximated at about six feet.

According to the records, this wall completely surrounded the temple and was ornamented on the outer side by huge serpent's heads raised in relief. Ten of the serpent's heads have thus far been taken out. They are of stone and of very rude workmanship. The heads vary in size. The largest are about a metre in length, half a metre in width and half a metre in thickness. The smallest are about half this size. The tops of the heads are flat. The eyes are large and circular. The mouths are open showing two large fangs in each. At the ends of the heads are stone stumps, circular-shaped, which were fitted into the wall.

W. W. Blake, in his work on "Toltec Teocallis and Aztec Antiquities," says: "I calculate from the space the wall enclosed there could not have been less than 208 heads, and it is reasonable to suppose that there would be 52 on each side, to correspond with the number of years in the Aztec calendar."

Mr. Blake said to me: "Wherever you find the figure of the serpent in pagan monuments it may be taken as a sure sign of phallic worship." These serpents' heads are not the only evidences of phallic worship which have been found in the excavations.

Interesting objects come to light almost every day in the excavations. The work of excavation is proceeding slowly on account of the handicap of water. One cannot dig below the surface more than a few feet at any point in this city without striking a flow of water. Water has flooded the excavation almost from the start, and it has been almost impossible to keep it pumped out.

One of the most interesting objects thus far found is a slab resembling the Rock of Famine. It is probable, however, that the slab found is not the rock itself, but merely a replica of it. The slab is about a metre in height, with a figure of the orb of day with a stream of water issuing from its centre. This is the story of the Rock of Famine: After a frightful famine that afflicted the Aztecs, in the year 1454, due to heavy frosts that destroyed the crops, there came very fertile years.

"Having passed through this famine," says the historian Torquemada, "and the people not having sown any seed, because there were none to sow, the waters were so plentiful and the season so prosperous that the lands themselves gave corn, beans, etc., in abundance, and the people were happy and contented once more.

"There was great thanksgiving and the priests ordered a monument made to commemorate the event. This was a stone showing a stream of water issuing from the centre of all-vivifying sun.

"Two other carved slabs were discovered at the same time. One is a conventional representation of an eagle, a calendar stone, and another is symbolical of the god Tlaloc, the god of water, or, perhaps more properly, of rain.

Another find was about 150 small brass bells. These bells are about three centimetres in length and about one centimetre in diameter at the mouth, which has a slit. A little ball, or rattle, contained is inside of each of the bells, or was at the time they were used. They served a unique purpose. In the doorway of the chapels the priests placed drums and strings of these bells. Except at the hours of worship, when the doorways were open, a large drum was placed in front of the door and the bells were so arranged that when any person entered, being obliged to push the drum aside, they tinkled notice of his entrance. In another place 165 more of these bells were found.

A section of tower, supposed to have belonged to the chapel of Tlecatl, god of the air, which was discovered some time ago, has been uncovered. What it belonged to cannot be told, for nothing was found below it. The tower, which was about three metres in diameter, was only two metres in depth or height. It was cylindrical in form, and was divided into sections by partitions of solid masonry at intervals of about fifty centimetres. These partitions, in the opinion of Señor Batres, established the fact that the structure was a tower. Opinions were advanced, owing to the depth at which the tower was found, that it might have been a cistern or tomb. The existence of the masonry partitions showed that it could not have been used for either of these purposes.

The human bones and skulls found in the excavations do not differ to any great extent from those of the present day Aztecs. They do differ widely, however, from the bones of Anglo-Saxons, particularly the skulls. The frontal bone is nearly flat, and the back of the skull is nearly a plane. The juncture of the spinal column with the cranium is nearly in the centre of the skull, and the orifice through which the spinal cord enters the skull is not more than half the size of the orifice in an Anglo-Saxon skull.

Señor Leopoldo Batres, who is in charge of the work of excavation, is the oldest and best known scientist in Mexico. He has been director and conservator of archaeological monuments in the National Museum for 15 years. During that time he has added more to the archaeological lore of Mexico than had been known previously altogether. He has explored every part of Mexico, has visited all the known ruins and has made many important discoveries.

He was educated in Paris, having attended the Conservatory of Fine Arts and afterward studied engineering, Egyptology, archaeology and other sciences. He was, before his appointment to his present position, in the National Museum, a captain of cavalry in the Mexican army. Señor Batres is assisted in his work by his son Salvador, who is a very brilliant young man.

A "BIOGRAPH" GLANCE AT A PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

[Dr. Mitchell Claggle, in National Magazine.]

The Presidential right arm will never lack muscular development for want of exercise. Each working day adds nearly 2,000 handshakes to the record of Presidential greetings. Delegations pour in by thousands and are duly ranged in order for reception. On this particular day the Interstate Roosevelt Club comes in force, with gorgeous badges and happy smiles. The yellow furniture of the East Room is used as a barricade to indicate the line of procession. Two by two the visitors march up and break into single file just before they reach the President. About six files back they begin to assume that smile of greeting which varies from a look of official solemnity to a broad grin. The remarks made in passing would fill a joke-book, and include conventional greetings, political suggestions, office-seeking hints, satirical flings, and Biblical quotations. The delegation from the National Grange, 600 strong, includes rugged farmers given to almanac predictions, and the most Populistic-looking insist upon telling how they voted for President McKinley.

The President apparently enjoys it all, never missing one in the line, especially the children. One little girl, who timidly dodges by in the folds of her mother's skirts, is brought back again, and is quite won when the President stoops to shake both her tiny hands. The handshaking is about in cadence with the pace of a clock-pendulum. Secretary Courtelyou and Captain Loeffler stand gravely by with the White House officials, who keep the line moving. The ladies are inclined to stop and look back, like Lot's wife, to re-observe the reception in detail even after they have passed into the red-draped and red-carpeted corridor. I gaze upon his characteristic national function from behind a bust of Jefferson, and wonder if, when he received the people of his day, he could have realized what the end of the century would bring.

Now for a biograph to catch the varied expressions of the faces in line, just as they reach the President and take his hand. It would represent interesting phases of human nature. Some approach with a list to starboard, while others "come about" face to face and head on. A President with a sense of humor has great opportunities for studying the "reception face," which differs from the bicycle face store and golf grin only in degree. Now I can understand why Lincoln enjoyed receptions. After all, it is this touching of hands, this close contact with President and people, that effectively punctures predictions of imperialism or regime of royal caste. The surging multitudes keep up the renovating tides and currents of public life.

AUGUST BELMONT ILL.

Mr. August Belmont is ill with typhoid fever at his home at Hempstead, Long Island. His condition last night was somewhat improved, although he is, according to his physician, a very sick man. The physician said last night that Mr. Belmont was doing as well as could be expected, but that the disease would have to run its natural course. He said the attack was rather mild and that he did not entertain any fears of its ending fatally, but that Mr. Belmont was not yet out of danger, by any means. Mr. Belmont had a severe cold with grip, but successfully fought it off and continued to go to business regularly until last Saturday, when he became so ill that he had to take to his bed.

President Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York has announced that the rate of interest to be paid by the bank in January will be four per cent instead of 3½ per cent, which has been the rate for the last two years. This will affect an army of 123,000 depositors—men, women and children—in all the states and territories of the United States, and in Cuba and Porto Rico as well, who have on deposit more than $87,000,000.

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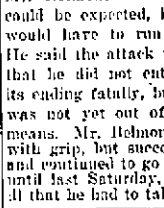
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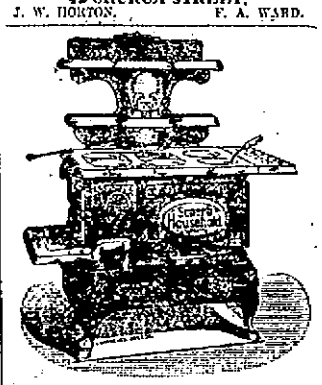
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Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:15
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:50	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	8:55	11:00	R
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	5:00
Providence,		11:14	2:10	6:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	8:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
R Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
October 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
20 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages
Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.
Knives and scissors sharpened.
Let me know your wants by telephone No. 153-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
6 MARLBORO STREET.



A Bicycle Display
That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.
We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.
Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies.
Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.
U. O. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.
Telephone 202-4.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN.
Hay and Grain.
AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Hay, Straw, Salt, etc.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.
Telephone Connection.
Sulpho-Napthol.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.
4 Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 6 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable colored woman as cook or to do laundry work; good references. Apply at 82 William street.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Newport references. Address Box 82, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An apprentice to learn dressmaking. Apply 42 Washington square.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Long, Wee Holin Cottage, Spring St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; experienced or one willing to learn. Adress Box 23, Daily News Office.

WANTED—American boy as clerk in real estate office. Address, in own handwriting, Box 88, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Man in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 852 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $90 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Dec. 12, a black velvet belt. Finder will please return to Box L, Daily News office.

LOST—Some days since, a blue broadcloth cape, with high astrakhan fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded on addressing Box 24, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 346 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS

Kay Street House,

16 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. H. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. H. BATES. D. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

HERBERT B. BARNES, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

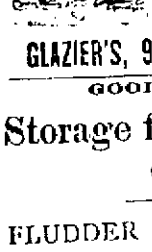
WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,

OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.

Telephone 1212.



Christmas Goods

—AT—

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages

FLUDDER BROTHERS,

15 BEACH STREET.

For Sale.

A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER,

FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

If You Want Good Help

SEND A POSTAL TO

Leary's Intelligence Office,

108 Broadway.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.

Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; self complete, costs $1 to $15 per running circle; all complete, costs $1 to $15 per running rod, according to number of end, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome

WROUGHT IRON FENCING,

That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.

Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bord Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grate Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address

PERCY T. BAILEY, Sr. Portsmouth, R. I.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

A CENTURY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Marvelous Progress in Methods of Travel in One Hundred Years.

The caravan was typical of the Middle Ages, and survived even in brand-new America until the continent was spanned by railroads and the waterways so united that from the sea we can now in steam vessels penetrate the very heart of the New World. It is in this New World that the most important transportation innovations have originated and been worked to something near perfection. And the beginnings of real progress towards present completeness are not much older than our national life. But the experimental stage, without which nothing could have been accomplished, began much earlier, for Sir Isaac Newton comprehended in some sort the practical power of steam, and in 1680 suggested a way by which steam locomotion was really achieved. From then until boats were propelled by it in the water and carriages driven over the roads, the ingenious minds of the world were busy trying to carry out in practical ways the suggestion of this greatest scientist of the seventeenth century. Indeed, it may be said with entire truth that the record of improvements in the steam engine and steam locomotive is also the history of travel during the two centuries just past. The eighteenth was that of experiment; the nineteenth that of accomplishment.

During the century of experiment, the travel by sea was in sailing vessels; by land in wagons driven by horses and on horseback. For more than one third of the century of accomplishment these methods were unchanged, though on the eve of change. They were not to any great extent superseded until half the nineteenth century was gone. Now they are all but obsolete. It is quite true that sailing vessels are still numerous on all the seas, but they are not used to any extent for travel. So, also, are horses used in greater numbers than ever before; but they, too, are no longer employed in the service of travel in a large sense. But during all the 150 years, from 1680 to 1820, efforts were courageously made to so harness steam as to make it useful in transportation.

The first efforts were to get an engine to run on the common roads. Even in the eighteenth century in France, in England and in America, were built road engines—automobiles, if you choose—which carried their own weight up pretty steep grades and other lands besides. The condition of the roadways, whether in town or in the country, made it impossible for these heavy machines to do any effective and lasting service. They racked themselves to pieces. Tramways, over which cars were drawn by horses, were already used in the mining countries, and just before the beginning of this century the inventors who had been experimenting with road locomotives turned their attention to trams or railways.

Richard Thevithick, whose road engine, the "Puffer," had made a sensation in England in 1801, in 1803 put a locomotive on a tramway at Merthyr Tydfil, in Wales, and went up a heavy grade, winning a wager of 500. In England they said Thevithick was mad because he used high pressure steam, and the influence of James Watt was so potent in opposition that capital repulsed him even in the face of very plain demonstrations of the sanity of his schemes. But he is known to the world today as the "Father of the Locomotive," and his fame is secure for all time. In this country Oliver Evans was at work on the same lines as Thevithick. And he did wonderful things. But, like Thevithick, he was quite a generation before a time when there was enough enlightenment to appreciate him. He agitated for railroads in every way that was open to him, and in 1809 said in a public speech: "The present generation will use canals, the next will prefer railroads with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ steam carriages on railways as the perfection of the art of conveyance." That was a very conservative prediction.

Only men of imagination of the first order, even in the first decade of this century, foresaw a tenth part of what was to be accomplished in the next 75 years. The experiments continued, but most of those who were at work hoped only to carry freight and take out the product of mines with their steam engines on railroads. The great steel thoroughfares of today were undreamed of. But when, in 1830, a passenger line was opened things moved with great rapidity. During 1829 a railroad had been built from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills. The sure motive power was the horse; the hoped-for power was a sail car; the dreamed-of power a steam locomotive. The line was opened—the beginning of the present great Baltimore & Ohio system—May 22, 1830.

The sail car was moderately successful, the horse entirely so. By August 28 Peter Cooper had his very crude locomotive, "Tom Thumb," ready for trial. The engineers predicted that the curves would prevent success. But they were wrong. The man who later became famous as the greatest practical philanthropist of the century, himself stood at the throttle and drew a train of cars from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills and back. This was the first passenger train that was ever run in the world, and the revolution in modern methods of travel had begun.

To the men who were identified with the beginning and the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad the world owes a great debt. They were brave, they were patient, they were resourceful, they were ingenious, and, above all, they were American patriots. Progress was making also in England, where the great Stephenson was the foremost man in the new work which was to bind the world so closely that it has now become as one small neighborhood. He had capital at his disposal and could devote his time to practical work without worrying about the money. Not so these Americans. Their stockholders were impatient and over on the eve of giving up, but they persevered. In New York they sent for Stephenson locomotives, but in Maryland and South Carolina they preferred home manufactures. And they got them, and got what answered better than those brought over sea. By 1840 the tide had turned, and the engineer, Norris of Philadelphia, sent four engines to England to use on the Birmingham & Gloucester railway. The English could not make a locomotive that was useful on a grade of one foot in 37 feet, so they had to send to us for them. This was the first exportation of locomotives. In 1890 it is interesting to record, manufacturers in America exported locomotives to the value of $5,000,000.

The Baltimore railway pioneers were also looking out for the comfort of passengers, for one learns from the Baltimore Chronicle of October 31, 1831: "The cars intended for night travel between this city and Philadelphia, and which afford berths for 24 persons in each car, will be placed on the road and used for the first time tonight."

This was the first sleeping car; this was the forerunner of the modern parlor car, in which one can be almost as comfortable as at home and still be going over land at the rate of 45 miles an hour. "Dick" Thevithick, with his "Puffer" on the English highways and his little tramway engine in Wales, did not live to see anything like this with his own eyes, though the eyes of his mind may have seen it afar off; but the good Peter Cooper, who drove the first passenger train, did see it accomplished and many more besides, for when the first seemingly insurmountable difficulties were overcome the progress was with the strides of a giant.

Just look at the record. By 1850 in the United States we had 9,021 miles of railway; in 1880, this had increased to 93,625; in 1870, to 52,837; in 1880, to 93,262; in 1890, to 160,633; in 1900, to 188,600. This gives us in this country about one mile of railway to 208 people, while the travel is so great that the total mileage of passenger trains shows that each man, woman and child, had they all traveled equally, would have gone in a year in excess of 200 miles.

We are the greatest travelers in the world and require the best accommodations and facilities. In Europe they have only one mile of railway to 2,200 people; in Russia, one mile to 4,000. What is more, our railways have nearly always gone in advance of civilization, head of necessity. If a new section is to be settled, first is the railway, then the settlers. This accounts in a great measure for our excessive mileage. Now that there are comparatively no unoccupied sections, railroad building will not be so rapid. Indeed, there has been a great falling off in the last decade. But while the mileage is not being increased so rapidly, vast sums are expended for betterments. We are getting better engines and cars and much better road beds. This makes for comfort and security. The security is so great at present that a passenger, according to mathematical calculation, would have to travel at the rate of 30 miles an hour for 170 years before getting hurt, and about 1,000 years before getting killed. That is safer than staying at home. It is surely much safer than walking in Broadway.

We also have the fastest records in America. The best is a run of 90 miles at the rate of 68.2 miles an hour, including stops, and at the rate of 62.2 miles an hour, excluding stops. This train's maximum speed was 75 miles an hour. The next fastest record, and probably really the best, is a run of 444.6 miles at the rate of 53.9 miles an hour, including stops, and 51.3 miles, excluding stops. The maximum of this train is 68.5 miles an hour. This is the famous Empire State express of the New York Central.

Speaking of the speed of trains, Mr. Depew, the president of that road, is of the opinion that the final speed has been reached. He does not speak of physical or mechanical difficulties, but of the commercial limit. Faster trains will not pay. In the year of the World's Fair in Chicago, every visitor wanted to take the fastest train available, for each person wanted to participate in the most remarkable thing possible. But in ordinary years only a few persons will pay an increased fare for a quicker train. For the same reason he does not believe that the sumptuous private car will in any sense take the place of the private yacht. It is too expensive. A railroad official can afford it, as his private car is hauled over other roads as a matter of courtesy, but a private individual must pay, besides the expenses of his car, full fare for all the passengers his car could hold.

And, by the way, here is a word of warning. All ye who ever wish to be content in ordinary cars, or even drawing-room cars, be sure to decline an invitation to travel in a private car. The comfort, the privacy, the space, the general sumptuousness, these are sure to spoil you for other kinds of going about. If high railway officials traveled more in ordinary coaches after their experiences in private cars, the public would soon be served even better than it is.

A STRENUOUS HEN.

[Corvallis (Ore.) Times.]

The grittiest hen in America lives in Alsea, Ore. Her right to be called brave has been tested, and she is not only a brave hen, but a "strenuous" hen. She belongs to one of the Hayden brothers. They also own a thrashing machine, which was taken out of the shed for the first time last week, and a small field of grain was thrashed to see that the machine was in good running order.

After the work was finished the machine was returned to the shed, when, to the amazement of all, there in the corner of the separator sat the strenuous hen. Under her was a nest of eggs that she was endeavoring to hatch. She had been on the nest when the machine was taken out.

She was there when the belts and pulleys began to whiz, when the fan began to sing and when the riddlers began to shake and rattle. The wind from the fan ruffled her feathers and almost took her breath but, like the boy on the the burning deck, she stayed at her post. What her thoughts were when the swift cylinder began to chow up straw cannot be guessed. When found she was uninjured. There was dust in her mouth and a somewhat frightened look in her eye, but she was on her nest. Of the eggs, all were safe save one.

A CARNEGIE WANTED AT HARVARD.

[Boston Transcript.]

Never before were there so many buildings in process of construction within the domain of Harvard University as at the present time. The college yard fence, the infirmary, the new boathouse, the engineering building, the architectural building, the Semitic Museum, the Harvard Union Clubhouse and the University Museum extension will before their completion involve the expenditure of $1,000,000, all provided for by generous donors. Useful as these architectural additions must each prove, the university has one greater and much more pressing need. Its noble library, second in intrinsic value, perhaps, to no other in America, and surpassed in number of volumes by but two or three, has for many years been appealing for enlarged quarters and better equipment. Half a million of dollars might wisely be spent for the appropriate housing of Harvard's literary treasures. Is there no Carnegie among her thousands of alumni?

AS TO THE "CHAUFFEUR."

[New York Press.]

What is the "chauffeur" that has come over to us thus suddenly from the splendid roads of France? We have gulped down the word at a swallow, and every person that sits on the front seat operating wheel, lever or brake, is a "chauffeur." We know this creature on the French "chemin de fer" years ago, when he was a stoker, or what we call a fireman, the assistant to the "conductor de machines." He had to do with coal, water, fire and smoke, while his superior pulled the throttle. The driver of an electric automobile is no chauffeur, but a director or guide. The manager of a steam or gas machine might be a chauffeur. Surely the aristocratic members of the Automobile Association of America do not want to reduce themselves to the rank of professional stokers.

MINISTER WU.

One of the Ablest of the Diplomatic Corps.

Senate Will Probably Make Many Changes in the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—No man in the diplomatic life of Washington has achieved such deserved commendation as Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister. No representative of a foreign government has ever had such a difficult and trying duty as this oriental statesman, and he has acquitted himself with such credit as to be recognized as one of the best men of the diplomatic corps. In the dark days of July, when it was supposed that Minister Conger and all the foreigners in Peking had been slaughtered by the Boxers, there was a feeling among the hoodlum element against Mr. Wu. This became so pronounced that the United States authorities provided a guard of detectives for the legation and the minister. The fact that there was a possible danger did not change Mr. Wu's habits in the least. He went about much as before on his automobile and bicycle, but usually followed closely by one or more detectives. It was Minister Wu who gave the first information to this country and to the world of the safety of the legationers at Peking. From that time forward he conducted the negotiations under the most trying circumstances with the greatest skill and success. Perhaps this may account for the fact that Minister Wu is more popular than ever among statesmen and in society.

Just a Little Jealousy.

The way the senate committee on military affairs is going about the consideration of the army bill indicates the members of the senate feel they have been treated with scant courtesy by the house in the parliamentary handling of the bill. The senate passed an army reorganization bill at the last session, and the house has passed an entire substitute, but using the senate title and enacting clause. There are a few features of the senate bill left, but the general groundwork has been almost entirely changed. The members of the senate committee will consider the house substitute as if it were entirely a new measure and will probably make many amendments before it is reported to the senate. This will make the final draft of the bill a conference measure, which is usually the case with all legislation. It is expected that the staff provisions will cause quite a warm contest. The senate favors the Root plan of an entire detail staff system for most of the staff bureaus, while the house has practically retained the staff as at present organized, the details applying to the lower ranks.

No Immigration Bill.

During the last session of congress there was a great deal of talk about passing a bill amending the present law so as to greatly restrict immigration to the United States. Several times efforts have been made to pass such a restrictive measure, but just about the time an agreement seems possible there is a hitch in the proceedings, and the bill fails. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who has been the most ardent advocate of restrictive measures, says that he believes now that the immigration bill is of more importance than any other matter before congress, yet realizes that there are not many other members who agree with him. For this reason he says that it will be impossible to pass any bill during the present short session.

Constitutional Amendments.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania has presented a proposition to amend the United States constitution. It makes the president's office six years and only one term, provides that afterward the ex-president shall be a perpetual senator of the United States without a vote. The vice president is to have a term of seven years. This provision is with a view of preventing all contingencies resulting from the death of a president previous to inauguration. Of course, this, as well as all other constitutional amendments, will never receive consideration. I doubt very much whether we will ever see the constitution amended, not at least until some great emergency arises demanding a change. Those who desire to change the time of the assembling of congress, to change the date of inauguration, to elect senators by direct vote of the people, and, in fact, make any other changes in the venerable document have found it impossible to do so.

Southern Cotton Claims.

Senators from the southern states have been for a long time trying to get through the bill to pay for cotton destroyed by United States soldiers during the civil war. Senator Mason reported the bill from the committee on claims during the last session, and the late Senator Davis made several ineffectual efforts to get it considered. The chief objector to the bill is Senator Hale, who has made it very evident that as long as he can prevent it the cotton claims will remain unpaid. There are, of course, earnest advocates of the bill on the Democratic side, nearly every southern man favoring it, while its most active advocates are Senators Tillman and Money, both of whom are ready at all times to support motions for its consideration. The other pressing business of the session, however, precludes the possibility of getting a measure like this before the senate at the short session.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 326 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 66 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

FINANCIAL

Industrial Trust Co.,

Newport Branch, 303 Thames Street.

Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,450,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		42,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Useful Articles for Christmas Presents.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Boots, Arctics and Rubbers.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

A GREAT SALE



Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your foot carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

177 Thames Street. Joseph Martin, Prop.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN.

MERCHANTS BANK.

JOHN. S. LANGLEY,

Funeral Director

—AND—

EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,

ASSISTANT.

Office 13 Franklin St.
Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley B'ld'g, 290 Thames St.

Stocks, Grain and Cotton

Dealt in for cash or carried on margins.

Reasonable Margins
No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 44½, Amalgamated Copper 82, Atchison preferred 83, Burlington 137⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 81, Brooklyn Transit 73¾, Continental Tobacco 35¼, Federal Steel 52¾, Louisville 83⅜, Missouri Pacific 90⅝, People's Gas 98⅛, St Paul 127¾, Sugar 120¼, Southern preferred 38½, Southern Pacific 42¾, Tobacco 107¼, Union Pacific 72⅝, Union Pacific preferred 81⅞, and Northern Pacific 71⅝.

10—Business was less active at the opening today than on any previous day of the week. The market was irregular, but changes were generally slight either way.

11—The stock market was inclined to move upwards after the opening, under the leadership of Brooklyn Transit and the Steel stocks. The leaders rose from 1 to 1¾, and there were some substantial fractional improvements in the Southwestern railroads. Later selling of Tennessee Coal lowered it two points, and general weakness developed in the specialties, Sugar, Federal Steel, Steel & Wire and Brooklyn Transit reacting sharply. Railroad stocks fell quite generally below last night's prices outside of Erie stocks, the first preferred of which advanced to the record price of 40⅝. At 11 o'clock the market showed improvement in spots, but the main tendency was lower. International Steel Pump issues were dealt in for the first time, at prices ranging from 29 to 29½ for the common, and 77 for the preferred.

Noon—Money on call, firm at 5 @ 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼ @ 5 per cent; sterling exchange, firmer, at $4.84½ @ ⅝ for demand and $4.80⅞ @ 1 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81½ @ 2 and $4.85¼ @ 6; commercial bills, $4.80 @ ½; silver certificates, 64 @ 5; bar silver, 64⅝; Mexican dollars, 50¼; government bonds, strong. A sharp rally in the Steel stocks in the second hour infused a better tone through the entire market, but the resulting improvements were pretty generally wiped out when Rubber preferred was forced down 3½, Metropolitan Street Railway 2¼ and Sugar 2⅛. Speculation then became quiet, but the downward tendency was uninterrupted at midday. Transactions in bonds centered largely in Kansas & Texas, the Erie and the Wabash issues. The general market was irregular.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

	Noon.
Atchison	30⅜
Atchison preferred	83⅝
Canada Southern	58½
Chi., B. & Q.	137¼
C. C. C. & St. Louis	68¾
Delaware & Hudson	118½
Delaware & Lackawanna	185
Erie	18⅝
Illinois Central	125¼
Lake Shore	225
Louis. & Nash.	83¼
Manhattan	108¼
Met. Traction	193
Missouri Pacific	90⅝
Mo. K. & T.	14½
N. J. Central	141½
N. Y. Central	141⅛
No. Pacific	71¼
No. Pacific Pfd.	82
Northwestern	169
Ontario & W.	26¾
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	21¼
Rock Island	115½
St. Paul	127¾
St. Paul Pfd.	169
So. Pacific	42
Texas & Pacific	21⅝
Union Pa Ex	41½
Union Pacific Pfd.	81½
Wabash	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11
Adams Express	145
Wells Fargo Express	131
American Spirits	2
American Tobacco	107
Continental Tobacco	35
Continental Tobacco preferred	89½
General Electric	161
Lead	193½
Pacific Mail	42½
Pullman Palace Car	209
Sugar Refining	124⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	65½
Leather	15½
Leather preferred	77½
U. S. Rubber	34¾
Western Union	87¾

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	21⅝
Am. Hosp Com.	80¼
Am. Sugar Com.	124⅜
Am. S. & W. Com.	43
Am. Tob. Com.	104¾
Am. Sumg. Com.	51
Am. Tin Plate	45½
Am. Ice Com.	11
Anaconda	47½
Atchison Com.	30¾
Atchison Pfd.	83⅞
Balto. & O. Com.	79⅝
Balyn. Rapid Tr.	72⅝
Canada Southern	58½
Ches. & Ohio	36⅝
Chi. Bur. & Q.	136⅞
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	126⅝
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	115
Col. Fuel & I.	61¼
Con. Tob. Com.	36
Del. Lack. & W.	185
Den. & Hudson	118½
Gen. Steel Com.	31⅞
Ped. Steel Pfd.	76¼
Glucose Sugar	53¾
Louis & Nashv.	83
Manhattan Con.	104⅝
Met. Traction	193⅝
Missouri Pac.	90⅝
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	39⅜
Nat. Steel Com.	37½
Nat. Tube Pfd.	108¼
N. Y. Central	141
N. J. Central	141½
Nort. & Weste.	42½
North Am.	18⅞
Nor. Pac. Com.	71
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	82
Ont. & Weste.	27¼
Pacific Mail	43
Penna. R. R.	142¼
Pe'a. Gas. (Chgo).	98
Pressed Steel	40
Reading	21½
Reading Com.	66¼
Reading 1st. Pfd.	46
Reading 2d. Pfd.	44
Rep. I. & S. Com.	11¾
Southern Pac.	48½
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	78½
South'n Ry. Com.	11⅞
South'n Ry. Pfd.	38⅝
St. L. & S. W. Com.	15¾
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	30
Tenn. Coal & I.	207⅛
Texas Pacific	11⅝
Union Pac. Com.	81¾
Union Pac. Pfd.	1¾
U. S. Leather Com.	27¼
U. S. Rubber Com.	24
Wabash Pfd.	10¾
W. & L. E. Com.	28½
W. & L. E. 2d Pfd.	83⅝
West. Union	88⅝

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Pickled Limes, per jar,	25c.
Fresh Shrimps in glass, per jar,	15c.
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ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

Progress of the Work on the Interior of the State House.

Battle-Scarred Rhode Island Flags to be Displayed in Niches.

It has been the privilege of only a favored few to see the decorations of the interior of the new State House so far as the work has progressed up to date. Access to the marble palace has been denied the curious, and the doors will continue to bear the unfriendly sign, "No Admittance," until the General Assembly meets in annual session next month. Two reasons are given for maintaining the degree of secrecy: That the artists and decorators may labor undisturbed, and that the public inspection of the work may be postponed until the decorations are sufficiently advanced to convey an adequate idea of their scope and beauty. First impressions frequently have a lasting effect, and the architects are desirous that in the case of the State House the public's first impression of the interior ornamentations shall be the correct one.

It is to be a handsomely embellished interior—enough of the details are in finished form to warrant the statement. The dome decorations are practically complete, and as the dome is the grand central architectural figure of the building the manner of its treatment is an important consideration. The architects have accomplished the ornamental designing with a view of permitting the fine architectural proportions of the interior to command first attention. It has been their aim not to detract in the slightest degree fom the massive proportions by a display of gaudy figures and tints. Pronounced simplicity, therefore, has been the rule from start to finish, a rule, however, which should not be interpreted as meaning a Quaker-like color severity. "Rich, but not gaudy," covers the situation admirably. The color scheme is rich to the highest point of richness, but it has not been employed to the detraction of those architectural lines which are consideed the bright particular star of the structural enterprise.

As one advances through the entering vestibules, those on the north and south sides, he is expected to be impressed by the quiet, cool effect of the colorings. Various soft shades of marble have been employed; in the floors are small inserted panels of colored marble, while the only "color spots," the only bright objects tending to relieve the desired quiet, refreshing monotony of the entering vestibules, will be the four niches, two in the walls of either entrance, designed for the safekeeping and exhibition of the old flags which form one of the state's most cherished historical souvenirs. These niches will have artistic frames of bronze and plate glass, the finish of which will be in gilt and vertigrae. The simplicty of the vestibule ornamentation is such that attention will not be drawn to detail; one will be supposed to be impressed only with the general grandeur of the apartments, and then to pass on to other and richer rooms.

Proceeding toward the dome—all roads in the State House, by the way, lead imperatively toward the dome—the wall decorations become richer in color, this with the idea of bringing out the building lines and forming a background for the marble columns and pilasters and to give these features their true value. This fact of added richness is more and more pronounced as the visitor mounts the main, imperial staircase domeward. All along the line the decorative artists have dealt in increasingly wealthy tints and gilding to emphasize by stages, as it were, the greatness of that central figure, the dome.

The main dome and its surrounding corridors form a decorative unit so as to give width and strength to the total arrangements. The main staircase is flanked with heavy pedestals, which are to be graced by bronze candelabra, the platforms and sides of the pedestals to be covered by palms and bay trees, thus, according to the architects' scheme, to give a green ornamental effect without offering too much of the suggestion of a tropical garden. From this point in the building radiate the principal rooms of the State House—to the south, the state room; to the north, the state library; to the east, through a lobby of double columns, the senate chamber, and to the west, the house of representatives.

Concerning the ornamental schemes of these four apartments, little can be said at this time—work not having progressed to a stage permitting review. Indeed, the task of decorating the quartet of principal apartments will not be taken up in earnest until after the January session probably not until summer. Some of the loan authorized by the voters last November will be applied to their embellishment. The plans for beautifying the mammoth state room, which is to be the most elaborate and princely apartment in the marble palace, call for the use of red, white and gold. Here the Stuart painting of Washington will undoubtedly be hung, and possibly some of the gubernatorial portraits which formerly graced the walls of the old State House. By the way, just what to do with all those canvases is somewhat of a problem; there is an abundance of wall room in the senate and house chambers in addition to the state room, but whether the portaits will tend to add beauty to the surroundings is a question that has arisen.

The office rooms on the south side of the building have green carpets, and the walls are finished in greyish tints, those on the north side have red carpets and yellow tinted walls. On the south, where the light is stronger, the color treatment accorded the rooms is designed to have a cooling effect, to offset or neutralize the brightness of daylight. The warmer colors used on floors and walls of the north rooms add wonderfully to the cold light of that quarter. Last week most of the carpeting had been laid and much of the furniture was in position. Superintendent Wolters said that the various offices will be fully equipped on time; there is no doubt, he declared, on that point.

It is when the third floor is reached that the more dominant features of the dome begin to develop. A quartet of large open arches connect it with the surrounding corridors, which, with their vaulted ceilings, following the lines of the main arches, and their coffered surfaces, form a strikingly beautiful aspect. Four large semi-circular windows of the same size as the main arches of the dome admit a flood of light into the main halls, that brings out the full beauty of the shining marble and color decorations. From the marble balustrade that surrounds the dome the visitor looks down to the floors below. It is a really grand, open, unobstructed view.

The color decoration from this eminence upward is far richer than those of points beneath. Ornamental carvings and rosettes in the coffers of the barrel vaults are enriched with gold; and the pendentures of the dome are likewise treated. Indefinite light, grayish tints harmonize with the marble tone prevailing all around. Gold is the main hue of the architrave, frieze and cornice, the frieze bearing in letters of gold on blue background the quotation from Tacitus: Rara Temporum Felicitas ubi Sentire Quae Velis et Dicere Quae Sentias Licet. (O rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think what you wish and to say what you think.)

The base of columns, and Corinthian order itself, which form the drum of the dome, is colored in old marble enriched with gold. The panels, columns and pilasters, of Pompeiian red, are pierced with windows admitting light which produces different color effects. The dome itself is deep blue, the "eye" surrounded by a rich ornamental ring, artistically treated in colors and gold. Above the eye is the suspended ceiling with cloud effects painted thereon, giving a finish to the perspective and at the same time forming a roof over a little gallery, from which visitors may peer downward.

Some slight notion of the interior embellishments of the state's new legislative and executive home may be gained from the foregoing, but, as the circus agent says of his offering, the "show must be seen to be appreciated."

Much will be ready for public view and criticism. In a few weeks now, much more will be provided later, somewhat on the instalment plan. It will be strange indeed if the average Rhode Islander, after he has viewed and studied the work, does not form a rather superexalted opinion of the wealth and prominence of his little native state. Maybe, to make use of a vulgar, but expressive phrase, he will get a "swelled head." But no doubt he will be willing enough to admit that it's all very handsome, grand and noble, and, yes, very costly.

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LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

[New York Tribune.]

It is no doubt vaguely remembered that the Continental Congress sat chiefly at Philadelphia; that New York was the first federal capital under the constitution, and that the seat of government was thence transferred to Philadelphia and finally to Washington. Few probably are conversant with the reasons and details of these various selections and changes, while to most the story of Trenton's "Federal City" which was published the other day must seem like the resurrection of a forgotten tale. It will be well to remember in this time or exultation over our national growth the opposition that was made a century ago to placing the capital so far out in the wilderness as the shore of the Potomac, and the many efforts that were subsequently made to have it transferred to some places less remote from the mass of population and more readily accessible! Such efforts were continued at intervals down almost to the middle of the century, and then, after an interval, were succeeded by others for the removal of the capital much farther to the West, in order to keep in touch with the unmistakable "course of empire." It is an impressive fact that some men who protested against Washington as being "too far away in the Western wilderness" lived to protest against it as being "too far to the east of the centre of population." Volumes could scarcely be more eloquent concerning the growth of the republic.

COLUMBIAS NOT IN IT WITH THE ROVERS.

The first match this season on the Newport Artillery bowling alleys took place last evening, the contestants being the Rovers, made up of members of the Artillery, and the Columbias, composed of gardeners from the summer estates. The Rovers had everything their own way and secured an easy victory, Captain Kyle of the Columbias being the only member of that team who was in the class with the Rovers. His score, however, was better than those of three of the opposing team, and within four points of the best of the evening. The Rovers led at the end of each string, and had an advantage of 338 points at the close of the game. The individual and team scores were as follows:

ROVERS.

H. C. Brigham,	108	114	82	304
H. M. Ackers,	143	108	140	391
D. A. Peckham,	140	173	130	443
J. C. Matley,	159	134	147	440
C. H. Barlow, capt.,	115	119	117	351
Totals,	665	648	616	1929

COLUMBIAS.

James Kyle, capt.,	116	158	165	439
William Smith,	81	112	95	288
Alex. Fraser,	93	97	112	302
William Gray,	70	80	104	254
Harry Westly,	116	99	93	308
Totals,	476	546	569	1591

The scorers were Frank P. King and D. A. Ross, and the umpires Henry S. Bliss and Alexander Ogg.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Closing Sessions of the Rhode Island State Grange.

At yesterday's session of the Rhode Island State Grange the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: Master, A. A. Smith, Border No. 3; overseer, F. P. Manchester, Linerock No. 22; lecturer, T. S. Snow, Narragansett No. 1; steward, George Howland, Conanicut No. 21; assistant steward, J. P. Fritz, Portsmouth No. 20; chaplain, Mrs. E. F. Aldricks, Union No. 13; treasurer, Benjamin Martin, Roger Williams No. 19; secretary, N. T. Reynolds, Davisville No. 8; gate keeper, J. G. Clark, West Kingston No. 11; Ceres, Mrs. Susan F. Whipple, Cumberland No. 2; Pomona, Mrs. H. F. Peckham, Aquidneck No. 30; Flora, Mrs. C. G. Barber, Hope Valley No. 7; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. S. Bosworth, Kickemuit No. 24; member of executive committee (for three years), J. A. Tillinghast, Summit No. 15.

The remainder of the business session was given to reports of committees and other business for the first hour. The committee on agriculture offered a resolution looking toward providing in some way for active agricultural institute work in the state. After a little discussion the resolution was referred to a special committee for consideration and action.

At 2 o'clock the hall was opened to the public and was soon filled for the public exercises of the afternoon in connection with the installation of officers The singing was in charge of T. S. Snow of Narragansett Grange. Mr. Mowry of Primrose Grange gave a harmonica solo as the opening number; George E. Adams, assistant horticulturist at the Experiment Station at Kingston, read an essay upon "The First Rhode Island Apples," which contained much tradition and history in relation to the growing of apples in Rhode Island; there was a recitation by Miss Buregard of Border Grange upon the "Superiority of Women," the humor of which was enthusiastically received, and Miss Bertha Barber of Boston recited "The Dilemma" from "Yale Yarns," which was thoroughly appreciated.

At this point the officers-elect were installed by Past Master A. M. Belcher of Cumberland Grange, assisted by Miss Maria Martin of Roger Williams Grange. Miss Barber gave a rendition of Tennyson's "Bugle Song," and as an encore recited "The Story of Patsy," which terminated the public session. After recess a short time was devoted to the transaction of unfinished business, and the fourteenth session of the Rhode Island Grange was duly closed by the new presiding officer.

The next annual session of the Rhode Island State Grange will be held in Newport county by invitation of the Patrons of this section of the state.

Dr. A. A. Brigham, director of the Rhode Island Experiment Station at Kingston, invited the grange to hold a field day at some time in the summer on the grounds of the college and experiment station. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lewis L. Simmons, administrator of the estate of P. J. Bryer, has sold to M. T. Leary, for $735, the interest of the estate in the Bryer property on Spruce street, measuring 100 by 73 feet.

J. T. Burdick, administrator of the estate of W. C. Anthony, has sold to J. S. Anthony, for $900, the interest of the estate in the property at the corner of Spring and Young streets. He has also sold to Abram T., Joseph S., Charles G. and Mary A. Anthony and Eliza A. Kaull, for $400, the estate's interest in the property at the corner of Houston avenue and Connection street.

W. Sturr Miller has sold to G. B. DeForest, for $20,000, his cottage and land on Bellevue avenue.

THE INVESTMENT OF A GREAT FORTUNE.

[New York Tribune.]

The schedule of the possessions of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt show that Mr. Vanderbilt was strictly an investor, not at all a speculator. His personal fortune is appraised at $52,999,-807, which is almost entirely invested in the bonds and shares of railroads of assured earning power. Bond investments represent about one quarter of the personalty, shares of stock the remainder. A majority of the items on the schedule show a market value higher than the par value of the securities. The ratio of the present market value to the actual cost of these bonds and stocks to Mr. Vanderbilt is, of course, unknown.

This personal fortune of nearly $53,-000,000 yielded to Mr. Vanderbilt in interest and dividends less than $1,750,000 annually, almost exactly 3.28 per cent. Probably nobody in the country had better opportunities for investment than Cornelius Vanderbilt. If he ever distrusted his own judgment, he could at all times command the aid and counsel of the most expert judges of financial investments in the world. It may be accepted as true, therefore, that a return of about 3½ per cent is the highest to be hoped for in these days by a large investor who makes the security of the principal the rule and indispensable condition of his ventures. Anything above four per cent means taking a risk, and that Mr. Vanderbilt did not intentionally do.

It is evident, too, that in the later years of his life Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune was not increasing very much. The rule of safe investment forbade that. The income from his $20,000,000 of real estate could not have been very large, as his own splendid residences counted for the greater part of that sum. The income from his entire possessions may be safely put at less than $2,000,000, a sum not greatly in excess of the annual expenditure necessary and not unbecoming for a gentleman of his financial and social position. Here, then, was an American worth $73,000,000, certainly one of the very rich, who was not rapidly growing richer, if, indeed, he was growing richer at all.

Put Mr. Vanderbilt was making others richer. The familiar homily of the preachers of socialism and populism would run something like this: The owner of these millions was a non producer. He spent his time in clipping his coupons and endorsing his dividend checks. On the contrary, Mr. Vanderbilt was a producer and a worker on a sublime scale. His millions were invested in some of the busiest and most indispensable industries of the United States. His money made the life opportunity of countless men, and went to pay the salaries and wages that support innumerable American families. The transportation companies that were created or fostered by the Vanderbilt fortune are a substantive and integral part of the wealth-producing force of the Nation. Cornelius Vanderbilt's investments yielded 3.28 per cent to him. They contributed a much larger sum to the annual enrichment of the American nation.

DEATH OF CARL HERTGEN.

Mr. Carl Hertgen died at his residence on Duke street at an early hour this morning, after a short illness. The deceased came to Newport over 30 years ago as a chef and later opened a restaurant and boarding-house on Thames street on the south part of the site where the Boston Store now stands. In those days it was the leading and most popular house of the kind in the city. In the rear was a small garden for outdoor parties and a large dining room for private parties. Mr. Hertgen afterwards took a lease of the Bellevue Avenue House on Bellevue avenue, now known as the Clifton House, and in the rear he fitted up a large rural graden, an imitation on a small scale of those in vogue in New York. A band of music was in attendance nightly and large crowds gathered there. The house was used exclusively as a hotel. The enterprise was a failure and the deceased removed to Newark, N. J., where he enjoyed in the restaurant business.

After the death of his wife Mr. Hertgen established himself once more in Newport, opening a small restaurant about three years ago on Duke street. He leaves three daughters and one son, all married, one of his sons-in-law being Professor Kyle, who conducts a boys' military school at Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Hertgen married a second time about two years ago.

TORPEDO BOAT ACCIDENTS.

Torpedo boat Foote, in charge of Ensign Roland I. Curtin, arrived Monday night or Tuesday morning from New York, and in attempting to dock her in the dark, without any knowledge of the place, the Foote's nose was run into the wharf and she was put out of commission so far as active service is concerned until she gets a new nose. She will probably be ordered to New York for repairs. The blame in this case, as in several others, seems to belong to the Navy Department. Ensign Curtin was ordered to command the Foote on short notice, and was sent on to Newport. He was expected to handle and dock a boat with which he had never had any experience, when even an experienced coxswain or captain would want some practice with such an eggshell affair as a torpedo boat before attempting to dock her.

The Dupont did a few "stunts" on a recent evening while out for practice, running into the ferry launch and doing no damage, and then picking up the telephone cable and tangling it up with her propeller until the engines refused to run. This gave the divers an opportunity to do some cable cutting the next morning.

Torpedo boats Foote, Dupont, McKee, Morris and Ericsson are now at the Station for practice, to drill the officers and crews in handling the boats. The various accidents have alarmed all the officers and men until they are practically afraid to take any chances, and if they take a chance, an accident is almost sure to follow.

Torpedo boat Bailey arrived from New York Wednesday afternoon after a good run, at 21 knots speed, from Execution Rock to the Station. She is, with the exception of the Stringham, the largest torpero boat ever at the Station. She is due to make 30 knots, and it is said that she has made this speed in her builders' trials on Long Island sound. She has four stacks and looks like a strong, well built boat.

At daylight Saturday the powerful dredger Canton River, which recently arrived here from Paisley, almost without warning listed to port and capsized. As to the precise number of those on board at the time it is impossible to give any accurate figures. Those in authority at the dock yard extension say that 50 would be about the number. It is known that Captain Scott, who was in command of her, was on board, also Chief Engineer White, Second Engineer Thompson, Carpenter McIleroy and the majority of the crew. The men clung to the upturned vessel, where they were seen, and 12 were rescued by the boats from steamer Tamar and British ship Astraea.

The Benjamin Sewell went ashore opposite Arsenal yard, but got off later, though leaking badly. Several buildings collapsed at Queen's road, killing eight Chinese and injuring eight.

Westward at Kenedytown great damage was also caused, and at Kowloon numberless Samphans were wrecked. Here P. O. Duncan of the navy yard police lost his life in a gallant attempt to rescue two Samphan women, whose boat was dashed to pieces against the embankment at the naval depot. Duncan was an old Ninety-ninth Argyle and Southerland Highlander.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB OFFICERS.

There will be a few changes only in the board of officers of the New York Yacht Club for the ensuing year. The flag officers—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Commodore August Belmont and Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson—will be re-elected. The secretary, J. V. S. Oddie; the measurer, John Hyslop, and the fleet surgeon, Dr. Morris J. Asch, will also continue in their respective positions, but the veteran treasurer, F. W. J. Hurst, will retire after a service of 14 years, and in his place has been named Tarrant Putnam, one of the older members. Mr. Hurst, it is said, declined re-election because of a contemplated visit to Europe in the spring, and as the new clubhouse will require the treasurer's almost daily attendance there he could not satisfactorily attend to the duties of the office.

On the regatta committee there is also one new name, that of Newbury D. Lawton, while there will also be noticed changes in the house committee and the committee on stations. The following are the candidates in full submitted by the nominating committee for election Thursday, February 14:

Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard, schooner Corona.

Vice Commodore—August Belmont, sloop Mineola.

Rear Commodore—C. L. F. Robinson, cutter Hester.

Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie.

Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam.

Measurer—John Hyslop.

Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch, M. D.

Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold and Newbury D. Lawton.

Committee on Admission—Henry C. Ward, James C. Bergen, Frederick Gallatin, James A. Wright and George F. Dominick.

House Committee—Harrison B. Moore, Thomas A. Bronson and William H. Osgood.

Library Committee—Theodore C. Zerega, Paul Eve Stevenson and Arnold Wood.

Committee on Club Stations—William D. Thomas, No. 1, Tompkinsville, S. I.; Frederick G. Bourne, No. 2, New York, foot of East Twenty-sixth street; F. Augustus Schermerhorn, No. 3, Whitestone, N. Y.; L. Vaughan Clark, No. 4, New London, Conn.; Charles Lane Poor, No. 5, Shelter Island, N. Y.; Frederick P. Sands, No. 6, Newport, R. I.; Harrison B. Moore, No. 7, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; John P. Duncan, No. 8, Atlantic Highlands; Amzi L. Barber, No. 9, Ardsley on Hudson; Edward R. Ladew, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Trigg & Co. of Richmond, Va., builders of torpedo boat Stockton, have asked the Navy Department to accept the vessel on the record in the last trial trip about two weeks ago. The boat made a quarter of a knot less than the 26 knots, minimum speed prescribed by the contract, but her machinery is reported to have performed excellently, and the boat underwent the severest kind of a trial. In several instances she exceeded the 26-knot mark, but an accident in each case prevented the record from being established on the formal trials.

OF THE PURE KEEL TYPE.

Lawson's Boston Cup Defender Will Not be a "Freak."

The Boston cup defender will be a boat of the pure keel type, and will be built at Lawley's yard. There are to be no freak dagger centreboards scattered all over her hull to help her get out to windward, nor is she to have a fairly deep keel and a centre board in addition. Mr. Lawson says his boat is not to be of the "mongrel type," nor is she to be a "freak" in the least degree. He has been deluged with letters from alleged yacht designers in all parts of the country, each with some new scheme for getting over or through the water with the least possible resistance, and one of the 136 communications on the subject proposed that Mr. Lawson build a boat which would allow the water to pass through her hull by means of openings at the bow and stern posts.

Mr. Lawson said the report that the boat will be constructed in Lawley's own yard is correct, and the statement that she will be built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, is erroneous. The only connection the latter concern will have with the new boat is that some of the metal work, such as the bending of frames and rolling of plates, may be done there, after which the material will be taken to City Point to be used in the boat. It was this difficulty of getting the metal work done by some outside concern that bothered Lawley, and he was well pleased to get the assistance of the Atlantic Works.

Mr. Lawson was asked if he had solved the greatest difficulty which confronts him, that of a trial horse for the boat. He replied that the matter was still under consideration, but that in all probability he would have to fall back on the Jubilee. With some alterations in her outside ballast and an increased sail plan, he thinks the old boat can be speeded up sufficiently to give the new one a fair trying out, especially in a stiff sailing breeze.

Mr. Lawson had at first thought favorably of the scheme proposed by Gardner & Cox, New York naval architects, of building a second boat upon plans submitted by them and then entering the fastest of the two in the trial races off Newport. He was told that Louis Nixon could get the boat built a month in advance of either Herreshoff and Lawley and that the boat would be sailing about before either of the others were launched. He gave the matter careful consideration, but felt that as a representative Bostonian he should stick to a Boston-designed and Boston-built yacht. He says that unquestionably Gardner & Cox have a very fast boat, and is extremely anxious that a New York syndicate build one from the design. He does not profess to be an expert in sailing yachts, but after consulting with his advisers decided that in Crowninshield possibly Boston had another Burgess, and that much as he wishes to own the fastest 90-footer afloat he would build according to Crowninshield's ideas.

As to the dimensions of his new racer, Mr. Lawson says that he has given his word to Crowninshield that they shall not be made public for some time yet, but that in a day or two, possibly Saturday, the public will be given some idea of what kind of a craft is to be constructed.

Captain "Nate" Watson was in Boston yesterday and had a talk with Mr. Lawson. He has not yet decided whether he will handle the tiller on the new boat or not. He thinks he is a bit too old for a series of nerve-racking trial races, but the general opinion seems to be that he will accept the position.

LOCAL MINSTREL TALENT.

The Tracy Jordan Minstrels will present some of the best known local talent for its performance at the Opera House next Wednesday evening. The singers in the first part will include Daniel Sullivan, John Buckley, John H. Maney and Harry Vanreman; the end men, who will sing the latest "coon" songs and work off the latest jokes, will be James Coffey and C. R. Callahan for the first part and Tracy Jordan and "Sid" Greason in the second part. Daniel Doherty will act as interlocutor. The olio, which will be a prominent feature of the performance, will include Paul Murphy in horizontal bar and acrobatic work, Deplitch and Jones in a new sketch, "Ben" Gill in a slack wire act, Dan Cameron in a punching bag exhibition and Fred Delaney in Hebrew and monologue sketches, assisted by the Newsboy trio, Arthur Grinnell and John and William Maney. The Training Station orchestra, under the direction of Frank J. McCluskey and with Edward Coen as accompanist, will furnish the instrumental music.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer.

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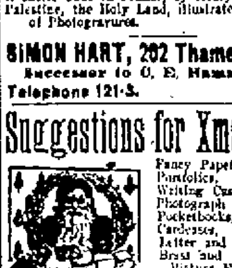
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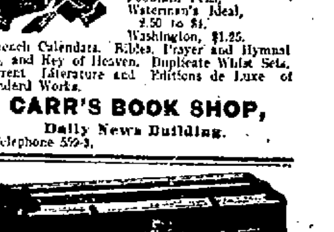
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